

FBIS

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CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Papandreou's 3-8 March Visit Announced	A 1
Visit Postponed [Athens]	A 1
Commentary Views Papandreou's Visit to Moscow [RENMIN RIBAO 16 Feb]	A 1
U.S., USSR Resume Direct Dialogue on Middle East	A 2
Countries Denounce SRV, Pledge Aid to Cambodia	A 3
Thailand Protests SRV Use of Chemical Weapons	A 4
Zhao Ziyang Meets Polish, New Zealand Envoys	A 4

UNITED STATES

Reportage on Margaret Thatcher's Visit to U.S.	B 1
Thatcher Addresses Congress	B 1
Meeting With Reagan	B 1
New York Celebration Marks Spring Festival	B 2

SOVIET UNION

Corbachev Stresses Normalization of U.S. Ties	C 1
Gromyko: USSR Willing To Improve U.S. Relations	C 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Khieu Samphan Interviewed on Cambodian Situation	E 1
Thailand's Athit on SRV Use of Toxic Chemicals	E 2
PRC Cites SRV 'Armed Provocations' on Border	E 2
Hoang Van Hoan Attends Spring Festival Gala	E 3
Prospects Bright for Hong Kong Exports to PRC	E 3

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

More on Deng Xiaoping in Guangzhou for Festival	K 1
Further on Li Xiannian, Others at Beijing Party Great Hall Gathering	K 1
Li's Spring Festival Message	K 2
More on Hu Yaobang in Yunnan for Spring Festival	K 5
Hu Visits Families	K 5
Hu, Li Desheng Meet Leaders	K 7
Attend Party	K 7
Further on Zhao Ziyang, Wang Renzhong in Harbin	K 8

Wang Zhen Signs Shanghai Honor Certificates	K 8
Peng Zhen Attends Hangzhou Festival Gathering	K 9
Ni Zhifu Speaks at Tianjin Festival Gathering	K 10
Yan Jinsheng Extends Festival Greetings	K 11
More on Wan Li, Hu Qili Address to Steelworkers	K 12
Bo Yibo Conducts Inspection Tour of Guangdong	K 14
Hong Xuezhi Meets Retired Veteran PLA Cadres	K 15
Leaders Attend Veteran PLA Commander's Funeral	K 16
Han Peixin Attends Soil Expert's Funeral	K 16
[XINHUA RIBAO 31 Jan]	
Zhang Tingfa Congratulates PLA Pilot's Wedding	K 17
Military Discipline Commission Urges Model Role	K 17
PLA Logistics Group Improves Equipment, Tactics	K 18
Ministries Take Measures To Curb Irregularities	K 19
Cities Investigate Domestic Trading Companies	K 20
[CHINA DAILY 15 Feb]	

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian Stresses Successful Party Rectification	O 1
Nanjing PLA Admits Cultural Revolution Mistakes	O 1
Jiangsu's Han Peixin at Spring Festival Party	O 2
Shandong Holds Spring Festival Gathering	O 2
Su Yiran Speaks at Spring Festival Get-Together	O 3
Shanghai Bans Cadres From Running Enterprises	O 3
[JIEFANG RIBAO 14 Feb]	
Chen Guodong Attends Workers Holiday Meeting	O 4
Wang Fang Addresses Writers, Artists at Party	O 4
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 9 Feb]	
Wang Fang Makes Rural Work Report at Conference	O 5
[ZHEJIANG RIBAO 3 Feb]	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Wang on Problems in Guangdong Tertiary Education	P 1
Hainan PLA Unit Apologizes for Incorrect Actions	P 1
Mao on Gearing Hunan Production to Market Needs	P 2

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Issues Circular on Curbing Price Hikes	Q 1
Xizang's Yin Speaks at Journalism Award Meeting	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Hebei Urges Readjusting Rural Production Mix	R 1
Xing Article on Leading Hebei Masses to Riches	R 1
Tianjin Adopts Measures To Stop Malpractices	R 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Ningxia CPC Secretary Addresses Press Forum T 1
[NINGXIA RIBAO 7 Feb]
Qinghai 1st-Stage Rectification Achieves Results T 2

TAIWAN

Editorial Warns of Dangers of Arms Sales to PRC V 1
[CHINA DAILY 16 Feb]
Taipei To Closely Watch U.S. Policy Trend V 2
Communists Hope for U.S. Help in Taking Taiwan V 2
Armed Forces Alerted Over New Year Holiday V 3
Briefs: 1984 Livestock Farming Growth V 3

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHING PAO on Struggle for Press Freedom in PRC [10 Feb] W 1

PAPANDREOU'S 3-8 MARCH VISIT ANNOUNCED

OW180812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei will pay a state visit to Burma and Thailand from March 4 to 8 and from March 11 to 15 respectively. This was announced by a Foreign Ministry spokesman here this afternoon.

They will be guests of President U San Yu of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand, the spokesman added.

Li will be accompanied on the trip by State Councillor Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Xin and Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

The spokesman also announced that the prime minister of Greece, Andreas Papandreu, will pay an official visit to China from March 3 to 8 as guest of Premier Zhao Ziyang. They are expected to discuss the current international situation and major international issues as well as the development of bilateral relations.

Visit Postponed

NC181228 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1200 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has decided to postpone his visit to China. The question of the integrated Mediterranean program is passing through a critical phase which does not allow him to remain away from Greece for many days.

Khristos Makhairitsas, the director of the Prime Minister's Diplomatic Office, undertook to arrange details of the postponement.

It is noted that the prime minister chaired a meeting on the integrated Mediterranean program which was attended by Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos; Agriculture Minister Kostas Simitis; Theodoros Pangalos, deputy foreign minister on EEC affairs; Ioannis Papanikolaou, the prime minister's advisor on economic matters; and Ioannis Papandoniou, the prime minister's advisor on EEC matters. The meeting will be continued this week.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PAPANDREOU'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

HK200700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 85 p 7

[Commentary by Zhang Qihua: "The Greek Prime Minister's Visit to Moscow"]

[Text] Greek Prime Minister Papandreu's visit to the Soviet Union has concluded. During the visit he held two rounds of talks with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on bilateral relations and international affairs. International opinion holds that Greek-Soviet relations have further improved as compared with the meeting of the two government heads in Athens in the spring of 1983. Western opinion has particularly noticed the timing of the recent visit of the Greek prime minister to Moscow. As people have noticed, in recent years Greece has often held a position that differs from that of the United States and NATO on such touchy issues as nuclear disarmament, European security, and the situation in Poland.

At the same time, Greece has taken the initiative in strengthening its links with the Soviet Union and other East European countries, in expanding bilateral cooperation on a friendly basis, and in taking a position similar to that of the Soviet Union on some major international issues.

It has estranged itself from NATO due to its tense relations with Turkey. Before Papandreu started his recent visit to Moscow, he stressed: NATO must change its position on the Greek-Turkish dispute, otherwise Greece will not participate in the military exercises organized by NATO on the Aegean Sea.

Some domestic factors have also prompted Greece to develop its relations with the Soviet Union. This year is a general election year for Greece. In order to maintain its ruling position after October this year, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement will have to more rapidly improve the country's economic situation. In this regard, the development of Greek-Soviet economic relations will be beneficial to Greece. In recent years Greek-Soviet economic cooperation has developed steadily. In 1983 they reached an agreement on importing petroleum from the Soviet Union; last year they decided to cooperate in building an aluminum plant at a cost of \$500 million. This time, the two government heads have agreed to resume the talks on laying a gas pipeline in order that the Soviet Union may supply natural gas to Greece. Greece's cooperation with the Soviet Union in the economic, cultural, and technological fields is conducive to the long-term steady development of Greece's economy and is playing a positive role in coordinating the relationships between various political forces at home.

U.S., USSR RESUME DIRECT DIALOGUE ON MIDDLE EAST

OW202155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0832 GMT 20 Feb 85

[By reporter Yang Huasheng]

[Text] Vienna, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- In a strictly secret manner, the U.S. and Soviet delegates resumed the direct dialogue on the Middle East issue between the two countries this morning at the Soviet Embassy in Austria. This is the first such dialogue following the U.S.-Soviet bilateral dialogue on the Middle East issue in 1973.

In biting cold winds, dozens of reporters, with deep interest, gathered in front of the Soviet Embassy, waiting for the arrival of Richard Murphy, chief of the U.S. delegation and assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs; and Vladimir Polyakov, Soviet delegate and expert on the Middle East issue. Although the reporters knew that no miracle on Soviet-U.S. relations could be created by this meeting, they nevertheless regarded the meeting as representative of a new trend worthy of attention.

As stressed by officials on the U.S. side, the Vienna meeting is aimed merely at an unofficial exchange of opinions between the two sides, and on follow-up meetings will be held in the future. Moreover, no joint communique will be issued and no press conference will be held on this dialogue.

Since the two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- have long poked their noses into Middle East affairs, each in its own way, there are long-standing basic differences between them. It is said that at this meeting the Soviet side will propose once again that an international conference on the Middle East issue be held in order to solve the issue in a package deal. This proposal, however, is what the United States and Israel want to resolutely reject.

As revealed by well informed sources, the United States will put forward a proposal at the meeting that the Soviet Union restore its diplomatic relations with Israel and lighten the restrictions on exit of Soviet Jews in exchange for an opportunity to participate in the Middle East negotiations.

A U.S. spokesman has pointed out that the agenda of this meeting will include such questions as the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war besides the issue of Arab-Israel conflicts.

Many observers here believe that the Soviet agreement to resume the Middle East dialogue with the United States at this time is due to an attempt to "return to the Middle East." On the other hand, following the Egypt-Israel peace agreement, the United States has gradually realized that Soviet participation is needed in order to solve the Middle East issue.

The dialogue today between the delegates of the two countries lasted more than 5 hours. It will continue tomorrow in the U.S. Embassy here.

COUNTRIES DENOUNCE SRV, PLEDGE AID TO CAMBODIA

OW210838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 21 Feb 85

["Many Countries Denounce Vietnam for New Offensive Against Kampuchean People" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Many countries denounced Vietnam for its new offensive against the Kampuchean people and announced their pledges and contributions here today. The Chinese Government announced a pledge of 50,000 U.S. dollars in cash to the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO), to be used to support refugees on the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The announcement was made by Ambassador Xie Qimei, China's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations, at a meeting of the donors to the program of humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people. Xie Qimei said that since November last year, Vietnamese troops have launched fresh military offensives against the Thai-Kampuchean border area. Their barbarous attacks in the past few weeks, he continued, have once again caused heavy casualties on Kampuchean civilians and forced a large number of Kampuchean people to seek refuge in Thailand.

He said that the Chinese Government and people strongly condemned the military offensives launched by Vietnamese troops against the Kampuchean people and their crimes in raiding Kampuchean refugee camps.

Speaking of the positive efforts made by the Thai Government and people in alleviating the sufferings and disasters of the Kampuchean refugees, Xie Qimei said that the Thai Government and people "merit high praise from all countries and peoples in the international community who uphold justice".

Recently, he said, the six ASEAN countries held a special meeting on the situation in Kampuchea, at which they urged Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea, called upon the international community to strengthen its support for the resistance forces of Kampuchea and increase its assistance and help to the Kampuchean people. "China resolutely supports the position of the ASEAN countries," he stated.

Representatives from 17 other countries in their speeches condemned Vietnam for its new offensives against the Kampuchean resistance forces. They also appealed for more humanitarian assistance to the Kampuchean people. Zain Azraai [name as received] of Malaysia said that Vietnam was seeking a military solution and not negotiations. "The international community must ensure that the Kampuchean people live peacefully in their land," he stressed. Michael Hardy, representative of the European Economic Community, condemned attacks by Vietnamese troops and appealed to the Vietnamese Government to halt its military activities. He said the European Community was prepared to provide further help to the Kampuchean refugees. The United States pledged an additional two million U.S. dollars to the UNBRO, bringing its total pledge to date during this fiscal year to four million dollars. The United States also announced today a contribution of 800 metric tons of vegetable oil to UNBRO. Japan pledged 1.36 million U.S. dollars for UNBRO operations. Other countries which announced their pledges and contributions at the meeting included Italy, the Federal Germany, Norway, France and Switzerland.

THAILAND PROTESTS SRV USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS

OW210158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] United Nations, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Thailand has strongly condemned Vietnam for killing Thai people with toxic chemical weapons. The condemnation was contained in a letter sent yesterday to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Thai Permanent Representative Phiraphong Kasemsi and circulated here today.

The letter said that on 6 February 1985, about four rounds of 70-mm rocket containing toxic chemical agents fired by the Vietnamese forces landed in Thai territory approximately two kilometers north of Ban Sanlo Cha-ngan, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. On 16 and 17 February 1985, the letter added the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery shells, made several incursions into Thai territory, and even attacked a Thai military position at hill 472, about one kilometer from the Thai-Kampuchean border, killing eight Thai people and wounding 23.

The letter condemned Vietnam for deliberately committing "these heinous crimes, especially the use of toxic chemical weapons against innocent Thai people as well as Kampuchean displaced persons along the Thai-Kampuchean border". These acts, it added, blatantly violated fundamental human rights, international law and the United Nations Charter.

"The Royal Thai Government deeply regrets that Hanoi has continued to disregard repeated calls for immediate cessation of its hostile acts against Thailand. The Royal Thai Government is outraged by the Vietnamese terrorist actions and demands once again that Hanoi immediately stop committing these murderous acts against the Thai people. The Vietnamese Government must bear the full responsibility for the consequences of its actions," the letter said.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS POLISH, NEW ZEALAND ENVOYS

OW151216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang met new Polish Ambassador to China Zbigniew Dembowski and outgoing Ambassador of New Zealand to China F.A. Small on separate occasions here this afternoon.

REPORTAGE ON MARGARET THATCHER'S VISIT TO U.S.

Thatcher Addresses Congress

OW202015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1947 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said here today the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet arms talks in mid-March "will be of immense importance to millions" and will "be intricate, complex and demanding." Thatcher was speaking before a joint session of the U.S. Congress this morning, the first British prime minister ever to address such an occasion since former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill did the same in 1952. Thatcher also warned that "we should not expect too much too soon" from the U.S.-Soviet arms talks, adding "it is our strength not their goodwill that has brought the Soviet Union to the negotiating table."

The British prime minister voiced her firm backing for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to pursue research into the strategic defence initiative, known as the "star wars" program. "Our task is to see that potential aggressors from whatever quarter understand plainly that the capacity and the resolve of the West would deny them victory in war: and that the price they would pay would be intolerable," she said. To maintain deterrence, she said, "it is essential that our research and capacity do not fall behind," and the United States "must not fall behind the work being done by the Soviet Union."

On economic issues, Thatcher criticised protectionism in trade, calling it "a danger to all our trading partnerships." She said that the current strength of the U.S. dollar, which is causing so much difficulty for some of the U.S. industries, and "creates obvious pressures for 'special cases', for new trade barriers to a free market." Thatcher also called on the U.S. to reduce its huge budget deficit, saying "no other country in the world can be immune from its effects -- such is the influence of the American economy on us all." Turning to the economic situation in her own country, Thatcher said that the economy of the United Kingdom "is in its fourth year of recovery." She however conceded that Britain has not succeeded "in bringing down unemployment, although we are creating many new jobs."

The British prime minister arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit. She will meet U.S. President Ronald Reagan today primarily to discuss the U.S. approach to the new arms control talks with the Soviet Union and reiterate concern over the impact abroad of huge U.S. budget deficits. The British prime minister's visit to the U.S., the second one in less than two months, will also mark the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Meeting With Reagan

GW210820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Washington, February 20 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan held talks here today with visiting British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on East-West relations and particularly the upcoming U.S.-Soviet arms talks to be held in Geneva March 12. Reagan told reporters in a statement that both of them "are hopeful that the dialogue opening in Geneva will result in progress."

However, he continued, "we will be steadfast in the modernization of our forces and our determination to promote fully adherence to the existing arms control agreements."

He said both sides "fully agree that unity, determination and patience of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are essential if arms control negotiations are to succeed."

According to Reagan, he and Thatcher agreed that "it is absolutely necessary to continue NATO's I.M.F. deployment on schedule" in accordance with the alliance's 1979 decision.

Thatcher said in her departure statement that the negotiations on arms control between the U.S. and the Soviet Union "carry our hopes with them." She said the negotiations reflect the West's "fundamental sincere wish to get down the number of nuclear weapons in the world in a way which is still balanced and still keeps our security." She expressed the belief that the U.S. negotiators will strive to that end.

After the talks, one senior U.S. official told reporters that the two leaders were in "general agreement" that the Soviet strategy in Geneva will be "an attempt to hold progress in the intermediate-range and strategic arms negotiations hostage to concessions by the United States on the strategic defense initiative."

The British prime minister arrived here yesterday for a two-day visit to the U.S. She addressed a joint meeting of the U.S. Congress this morning, the first British prime minister to do so since Winston Churchill in 1952. She also invited President and Mrs. Reagan to the British Embassy this evening for a dinner to mark the 200th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Britain and the U.S.

NEW YORK CELEBRATION MARKS SPRING FESTIVAL

OW200823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] New York, February 19 (XINHUA) -- More than 100 Americans from all walks of life gathered at the Asia Society here today on the eve of the traditional Spring Festival to mark the Year of the Ox. The celebration was consponsored by the Asia Society and the Hippocrene Books, a publishing house that publishes ethnic literature and has devoted much of its efforts in publishing books of and about China.

In a fully packed hall on the eighth floor of the Asia Society building, the participants, some with babies in arms, listened and watched attentively as some voluntary New Yorkers demonstrated their skills in Chinese cooking, calligraphy, shadow boxing or taiji, and spoke on the Chinese herbal medicine, the present reforms in China and the Chinese way of life in general.

"There has been a tremendous interest shown by the American public in recent years," said George Blagowidown, president of the Hippocrene Books. "The increasing demand for knowledge about China and desire to do business with China is rather unprecedented," remarked the Polish-American publisher, whose words may also explain why the festivity lasted for as long as five hours and with more and more people joining in the congregation.

GORBACHEV STRESSES NORMALIZATION OF U.S. TIES

OW210808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 21 Feb 85

["Soviet Union Calls for U.S. Honest Approach to Forthcoming Soviet-U.S. Talks" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 20 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev stressed today that the Soviet Union attaches much importance to normalizing relations with the United States and holding honest talks with it on all the outstanding problems of international affairs.

Speaking to voters in preparation for the balloting for Supreme Soviet seats in the 15 republics of the Soviet Union, Gorbachev said the Soviet Union also attaches much importance to good relations with all states who want to conduct equal and mutual cooperation.

He said that on the eve of forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on arms control in Geneva, activities, launched in the United States, have bred doubts over its true intentions regarding the talks.

Turning to the domestic situation, he said in the past two years the Soviet social economy has developed and improved. But there still exists many unsettled problems, he added. The Soviet Union is now working on the plan for the basic development of the economy between 1986 and 2000, he said, adding that this plan will look at the outlook in the fields of science and technology, society and economy for the 21st century.

GROMYKO: USSR WILLING TO IMPROVE U.S. RELATIONS

OW210810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 21 Feb 85

["USSR Willing To Improve Relations With U.S., Says Foreign Minister" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 20 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is willing to develop stable and good relations with the United States, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said here today when he met an American delegation, according to a TASS report.

Gromyko said that the Soviet-U.S. agreement in their Geneva talks had provided an opportunity for substantial and practical results in arms control. But only if the United States followed the scheduled agenda and goals of their agreement, would it be possible for the forthcoming negotiations to be successful, he added.

The three-member delegation of the American committee on East-West accord was composed of Robert McNamara, Robert Schmidt and Noel Gayler.

During the meeting, the U.S. delegates hoped that the two countries will normalize their relations and the forthcoming Geneva talks will benefit stability and international security.

KHIEU SAMPHAN INTERVIEWED ON CAMBODIAN SITUATION

OW201948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, February 20 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese aggressors have only occupied Thmei village and some of its adjacent areas in the Phnum Malai mountains, and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army is still active in guerrilla warfare in Phnum Malai mountains.

Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, said this in a recent interview with correspondents of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Khieu Samphan told them that the National Army had scored a major diplomatic victory by foiling Vietnam's attempt to prevent President Norodom Sihanouk from accepting the credentials of ambassadors of some foreign countries at Thmei village.

He explained that Vietnam launched the unprecedentedly massive dry season offensive, the seventh of its kind, because it had met with enormous difficulties in its 6-year-old aggression. The difficulties had grown since the resistance forces managed to infiltrate deep into the Tonle Sap Lake area, a development that threatened the aggressors the most.

In addition, he went on the resistance forces had been operating in the hinterland and even in the eastern part of the country.

It was against this setting that Vietnam decided to mount this massive offensive in the hope of knocking the resistance forces out once and for all, he said.

The result, he said, was that Vietnam had scored virtually no military gains except for a few pockets of land and hamlets. They did not succeed in uprooting the resistance forces around the Tonle Sap Lake, nor were they able to wipe out those in areas near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Contrary to Vietnam's wishes, the resistance forces had survived the offensive, and moved to the hinterland to continue their struggle after inflicting many casualties on the enemy, he said.

Outlining the current military situation, Khieu Samphan drew attention to the fact that resistance operations continued unabated around Tonle Sap Lake and in some border areas and guerrilla warfare was in full swing in the interior. And the Vietnamese troops were bogged down deeper in its aggression against Kampuchea, he added.

Khieu Samphan estimated that the aim of this Vietnamese offensive was to seal off the border areas and cut off resistance forces' contact with the interior. But, since the masses of people were engaged in transport in the border areas, the enemy could not close the border effectively.

He explained the strategy of the Kampuchean Coalition Government as one, to maintain enough military strength in Tonle Sap Lake area to cut enemy's throat; two, with enemy troops concentrated to attack Kampuchean forces in the border areas, the enemy's rear became more vulnerable to guerrilla raids, while the resistance forces could penetrate deeper behind enemy lines and attack the invaders from all sides.

1. 21 Feb 85

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Khieu Samphan strongly denounced the Vietnamese troops for killing and injuring Kampuchean civilians indiscriminately. Their heinous crime, he pointed out, was the use of toxic chemicals in the border areas.

He paid tribute to the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' special meeting which, he said, upheld ASEAN countries' support for the Kampuchean Coalition Government as the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea.

He stressed that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea violated the U.N. Charter and international law. In the last six years, the United Nations had passed one resolution after another demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. But, instead of complying with these resolutions, Hanoi had intensified its offensives against the Kampuchean resistance. Thus, ASEAN countries decided to bring greater pressure to bear on Vietnam both politically and militarily. Their stand was commendable and correct, he concluded.

THAILAND'S ATHIT ON SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

OW201123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, February 20 (XINHUA) -- The Thai Armed Forces supreme commander yesterday condemned Vietnam for using toxic chemical agents against Kampuchean resistance forces.

While holding talks with visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Armitage, General Athit Kamlang-ek showed him pictures as evidence indicating toxic chemical agents had been found in the remains of Vietnamese rockets. Armitage has just returned here from a tour along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Four rounds of 70mm rockets containing toxic chemical agents were reportedly fired about two kilometers deep into Thailand on February 16.

Armitage reaffirmed to Athit that the United States is the good and reliable ally of Thailand and will extend its help in every way.

PRC CITES SRV 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS' ON BORDER

OW210843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0808 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 21 Feb (XINHUA) -- From yesterday morning to early this morning, Vietnamese troops fired several hundred rounds of artillery shells at the Laoshan forward positions on China's Yunnan border. The Vietnamese authorities' armed provocations show that what they call a Spring Festival cease-fire is a fraud.

Since the eve of Spring Festival, the Vietnamese Army has shelled China's Yunnan border areas eight times, and killed or wounded several Chinese border guards. On 19 February, a reinforced squad of the Vietnamese Army raided a height in the Laoshan area and was repelled by Chinese border guards defending the height.

In the last few days, Chinese border guards have firmly defended their positions day and night despite rains. They are prepared at all times to counterattack any enemy invaders and are vigilantly defending the people in the motherland to let them happily spend the Spring Festival.

HOANG VAN HOAN ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GALA

OW201627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA) -- More than 25,000 people in Beijing got together here this evening at the Great Hall of the People in celebration of the traditional Spring Festival.

Among them were leading members of the Chinese Communist Party, government, the Chinese People's Liberation Army and people's organizations, as well as representatives from all walks of life. Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who are now in Beijing also attended.

The program included theatrical performances and various games. Veteran Vietnamese Communist Hoang Van Hoan was also present. Similar celebrations will be held in the same place in next two evenings.

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR HONG KONG EXPORTS TO PRC

HK151500 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Report: "Hong Kong Is Optimistic About the Prospects for Its Exports to the Chinese Mainland"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Feb -- Mainland China is a new market with tremendous potential for the development of Hong Kong's export trade. It is expected that, in 1985, Hong Kong's export trade to the mainland will see a relatively big increase. This is the view of an article in the latest issue of the HONG KONG-MACAO ECONOMIC QUARTERLY, published by the Hong Kong-Macao Affairs Management Office of the Bank of China.

The article, titled "Optimistic Outlook for Hong Kong's Exports to the Mainland," says: "It was revealed by our Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade that, in 1984, the mainland's trade with Hong Kong rose 27.7 percent, making Hong Kong the second largest trading partner with the mainland (second only to Japan). Hong Kong's exports to the mainland accounted for 12.5 percent of the mainland's total imports, amounting to U.S.\$3.18 billion, a 130 percent increase compared with 1983 -- an increase far greater than the 37.8 percent increase in the mainland's total imports."

The article cited several reasons for the bright outlook for Hong Kong's export trade with the mainland:

1. There is an ever-larger demand for advanced technology and equipment imports by the mainland. "For a certain period to come, the mainland's needs for imported advanced technology and equipment will be on the rise. There are four main reasons for this:

"The first is that many medium-sized and small existing enterprises are badly in need of technical transformation. At present the number of medium-sized and small existing enterprises that have plans for technical transformation is more than several hundred thousand. In the process of transformation, these enterprises will import in a planned manner various kinds of advanced technology and equipment in light of actual needs, including machinery, telecommunications, transportation and office equipment, and so forth.

"Second, work on various capital construction projects in special zones and open cities and areas is being accelerated. There is a continuing increase in the number of import-export projects involving foreign investments. There will surely be a large increase in the imports of relevant equipment.

"Third, enterprises have more decisionmaking power, with greater flexibility shown in importing equipment. Focusing on the central link of the reform to strengthen enterprises' vitality, the central authorities have put forth a string of down-to-earth measures calling for the separation of government and enterprise functions, the introduction of the economic responsibility system in various forms, and so forth, granting enterprises still more decisionmaking power in various fields.

"Of these, the measures most favorable to enterprises' import of advanced technology and equipment are: The state will apply to enterprises the system of substituting taxes for profits, enabling them to have funds entirely at their own disposal after taxes. The foreign trade operating system will be changed to a system of import and export agents. After the introduction of the system of import and export agents, except for the import of sensitive commodities in bulk still handled in a unified manner by specialized companies designated by the state, most of the commodities can be left to the choice of users, freely entrusted to the care of others, or even imported by users themselves. These measures will greatly strengthen enterprises' flexibility in importing equipment.

"Fourth, the state plans to allocate some funds in foreign exchange for the import of certain priority construction projects. In the past few years, due to the continuous increase in our exports and an increase in non-trade foreign exchange income, the state's accumulation of foreign exchange has risen quickly. Following the reform calling for separating government and enterprise functions in regard to the foreign trade system and simplifying administration and delegating power, coupled with the rapid development of special economic zones and open cities, there will be a still brighter future for the development of foreign exchange earnings from mainland exports and tourism-related and other non-trade foreign exchange income.

"Moreover, China has a good credit rating and a great capacity for attracting foreign capital. It is believed that large amounts of foreign exchange will be continuously received. At present, mainland students of finance have enthusiastically suggested that the state should make fuller use of these foreign exchange receipts, increasing the economic returns on funds. It was revealed that the State Planning Commission is planning to allocate foreign exchange for the import of more than 2,000 priority projects.

"2. The mainland urban and rural consumer markets will be more active. Our country has a population of 1 billion. With a gradual increase in the income of mainland urban and rural residents amid the economic reform, there is a great potential for the consumer market. The results of a recent survey of more than 3,000 households of urban and rural residents (households based on a per capita monthly income of 60 yuan for urban residents and an annual income of 500 yuan for rural residents) in 18 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, conducted by our Ministry of Commerce, show that these households' demand for the 'four usual big pieces' (a bicycle, a sewing machine, a radio, and a wrist watch) and the 'new six big pieces' (a television set, a washing machine, a stereo recorder, a refrigerator, an electric fan, and a motorcycle) has still not reached the saturation point, with demand remaining very great.

"Given a universal readjustment to be made in mainland workers' wages in the new year, there will be an ever greater demand for consumer goods and equipment for producing top-grade consumer goods. Meanwhile, the state is also planning to allocate some foreign exchange for the import of consumer goods, in order to meet market needs. In addition, at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, it was decided to advocate paying attention to commodity economy and establishing a rational pricing system. This will provide still greater facilities for the development of China's foreign trade.

"3. The mainland is prepared to provide a given share of the domestic market for products produced on a Chinese-foreign cooperative basis. Since our country introduced the open-door policy, satisfactory progress has been achieved in Chinese-foreign industrial cooperation. Of the relevant projects, the number of factories established by Hong Kong and Macao businessmen in cooperation with the mainland has accounted for the largest number. In the future, to attract foreign capital and import advanced technology, the mainland will adopt the policy of "giving a share of the market in return for technology."

This means that enterprises represented by "three kinds of capital" (Overseas Chinese capital, foreign capital, and Chinese-foreign cooperative venture-related capital) that bring in advanced technology, advanced equipment, and advanced industrial processes, or enterprises represented by "three kinds of capital" that can produce what is imported by the state and what is in extremely short supply in the mainland market, will be allowed to sell their products in the country, have accounts settled in foreign currency terms, and receive foreign exchange, subject to approval by the relevant state departments. Mainland sales of products of these enterprises represented by "three kinds of capital" will stimulate an increase in the mainland's imports of raw materials and semi-finished products."

The article said: "Given a still greater demand for foreign commodities in the mainland market, apart from such advantages as its geographical position, language facilities, and cultural background, Hong Kong also has a relative edge in other respects:

"First, Hong Kong products have become increasingly popular on the mainland market. Hong Kong industrial and commercial undertakings have traditionally been known for their great flexibility and adaptability. In recent years, Hong Kong has further developed in the direction of diversification, with the mix of products becoming more flexible. Since the opening up of the mainland market, some Hong Kong manufacturers have adjusted to the new market to a certain degree as far as the mix of products is concerned. This is to act in line with mainland market needs.

"On the other hand, Hong Kong manufacturers have actively worked to develop the mainland market. The number of trade fairs held in all parts of the country has shown a continuous increase. The business of building up and promoting products on the mainland has received universal attention. Information about products is passed on in a speedy and widespread manner. This has made Hong Kong products increasingly popular on the mainland market. In addition, Hong Kong manufacturers at present account for the greatest number of industrial investment cooperative projects on the mainland. The yielding of a share of the mainland market for cooperative products of this kind is also especially favorable to Hong Kong businessmen.

"Second, Hong Kong is in an unshakable position as an entrepot serving the mainland. The mainland has successively opened four special economic zones and 14 coastal cities and also Hainan Island, all with the potential of developing direct foreign trade. But, at present, the ports and communications facilities of many areas are still inadequate to satisfy the needs of direct foreign trade and call for being strengthened in an overall manner. Even if Shanghai and other foreign trade ports are actively expanding and building modernized wharves, the needs of the rapid development of foreign trade cannot be satisfied.

"More, there has also been a continuous increase in the amount of good shipped to the mainland through Hong Kong in the past few years by some countries and regions that have no direct trade relations with China. There has especially a still quicker increase in imports of products from South Korea, Taiwan Province, and so forth, that suit the needs of the mainland market.

"Furthermore, Hong Kong has all along enjoyed a good reputation as an entrepot. With the continuous development of the mainland's foreign trade, more and more foreign enterprises have been attracted to set up headquarters in Hong Kong to develop trade with China. As an economic trade link between the mainland and other parts of the world, Hong Kong has received ever greater attention. Therefore, it is believed that Hong Kong will continue to play an important role in trade involving the transshipment of goods to the mainland."

In conclusion, the article pointed out: "The mainland is a new market with tremendous potential for development. But, as far as Hong Kong's export trade as a whole is concerned, simultaneously with the energetic development of the new market, more attention should be paid to the activity of developing the American, West European, and other traditional markets, as well as the Japanese market. Only in this way can the overall growth of Hong Kong's export trade be assured."

MORE ON DENG XIAOPING IN GUANGZHOU FOR FESTIVAL

HK200631 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government held an entertainment soiree in the Baitiane Guesthouse in Guangzhou on the evening of 19 February. The soiree was attended by Deng Xiaoping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, chairman of the CPC Central Committee Advisory Commission, and chairman of the Central Military Commission; Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the CPPCC; Xu Xingqian, Wang Zhen, and Yang Dezhi, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Han Xianchu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Shoudao, He Changgong, and Song Shilun, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; Qian Changzhao, Yang Chengwu, and Xiao Hua, vice chairmen of the CPPCC; and members of the Central Advisory Commission and Central Discipline Inspection Commission who are currently in Guangzhou.

At 2020, the Baitiane Guesthouse was brightly lit and permeated with a festive atmosphere. There was warm applause when Deng Xiaoping and the other party and state leaders entered the room accompanied by Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Guangzhou Military Region Commander You Taizhong. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, Liang Lingguang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, delivered a speech of greetings.

[Begin recording] Comrades, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and People's Government are holding an entertainment soiree here this evening to celebrate the 1985 Spring Festival. What makes all of us extremely happy is that our respected and beloved Comrade Deng Xiaoping is attending the soiree this evening, celebrating the Spring Festival with us yet again. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Liang Lingguang wished a happy Spring Festival, good health, and long life to Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Comrade Liang Lingguang said in conclusion:

[Begin recording] On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and people's government, I wish everybody here a happy new year. I wish you all good health, success in work, and a happy Spring Festival. And I hope that the people of the province will work diligently and earnestly under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and State Council and unite together to strive for still greater success in the new year. [end recording]

Present at the soiree were responsible comrades of the party and government in the province Lin Ruo, Xie Fei, Wu Nansheng, and Wang Ning; responsible comrades of the PLA in Guangzhou Wang Meng, Zhu Yehua, Zhang Xudeng, and Shan Yinzhang.

FURTHER ON LI XIANNIAN, OTHERS AT BEIJING PARTY

Great Hall Gathering

OW210325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Some 4,500 people from all walks of life in the capital joyfully gathered together today at the Great Hall of the People to attend a Spring Festival party. Delivering a message of greetings at the party, Li Xiannian, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and state president, pointed out: Spring is coming, and everything looks fresh and gay. The mighty current of socialist modernization is rolling on the vast good earth of the motherland.

As "time and the situation press us day after day," let us cherish all the more this golden opportunity, work hard in a solid manner and practice thrift for the prosperity of the country, be bold in making innovations, guard against arrogance and rashness, and march toward a great new victory.

The party was presided over by Vice Premier Wan Li, also a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission and the National CPPCC Committee, Li Xiannian first extended his cordial greetings to all the comrades and friends present, to workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres of all nationalities throughout the country, to all PLA commanders and fighters and public security cadres and policemen, to those who belong to various democratic parties and patriotic public figures without party affiliation, to retired cadres, intellectuals and workers and staff members, to compatriots living in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and various localities overseas and to the experts and friends from foreign countries who are helping China develop the four modernizations program. He also wholeheartedly thanked the comrades who are working hard at their various militant posts in production as well as their family members.

In his speech, Li Xiannian reviewed the favorable political and economic situation in China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and elucidated this year's main tasks.

Other speakers at the party were Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party; Wu Guozhen, a compatriot of Taiwan nationality who returned to China from overseas and is deputy researcher at the Institute of Chemistry under the Academy of Sciences of China; Zhang Youxia, a deputy divisional commander of the PLA units in Kunming; Meng Yan, a teacher at the Huairou No 1 Middle School in Beijing Municipality; and Li Xin, secretary of the party committee of the Beijing Printing and Dyeing Mill.

Other people present at the party were Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Fang Yi, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wu Xiuquan, Xiao Ke, Lu Dingyi, Chen Xilian, Duan Junyi, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfei, Huang Huoqing, Cheng Zihua, Wang Heshou, Xu Deheng, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawnag Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyaincain, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Huang Hua, Li Peng, Tian Jiyun, Wu Xueqian, Wang Bingqian, Song Ping, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Dong Qiwu, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Fei Xiaotong, Qu Wu, and Mao Yisheng.

Also participating in various Spring Festival activities were Hu Qiaomu in Xiamen, Ni Zhifu in Tianjin, Chen Pixian and Rong Yiren in Wuxi, Xu Shiyong in Nanjing and Seypidin Aizezi in Shanghai.

It was reported that some leading comrades also went deep into the basic-level units to call on the masses and the PLA commanders and fighters during the Spring Festival.

Li's Spring Festival Message

OW201225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0910 GMT 20 Feb 85

["Spring Festival Message by Li Xiannian" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Comrades and friends: Today, we have joyfully gathered in this hall to celebrate the 1985 Spring Festival.

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the CPPCC National Committee, I hereby extend my cordial regards and festival greetings to you comrades and friends present; to the workers, peasants, intellectuals, and cadres of all nationalities throughout the country; to the PLA commanders and fighters and the public security cadres and police; to all democratic parties and nonparty patriots; to retired veteran cadres, intellectuals, and workers; to Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas compatriots; and all foreign experts helping China in carrying out the four modernizations and all foreign friends in China.

While the whole country is happily spending the festival day, let us express our heartfelt thanks to the comrades who are staying at their production, work, and fighting posts, and their families.

According to the Chinese people's traditions, customs, and habits, people wish each other happiness when they see each other during the Spring Festival period. Today, I am especially happy, just as you are. In the last 6 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our cause has flourished more and more, our country has become more and more prosperous, our people's living standards have been improved, our political and economic situation has become better and better, our party and government have enjoyed higher and higher prestige among the masses of the people, and our international exchanges have increased more and more, year by year. In 1984, all fronts in China made even more delightful achievements. The achievements were the results of the efforts of the broad masses of the cadres and people to implement the principles and policies of the party Central Committee and the State Council, work hard, and blaze new trails. The achievements have not only strengthened the material foundation of China's four modernizations. They have also given us even greater confidence in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Comrades and friends: In the new year, we are shouldering even more arduous and glorious tasks. We should resolutely implement the decisions of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, actively and prudently promote, step by step, the implementation of the decision on reform of the economic structure with the focus on the urban economy and the decision on reform of the educational system, and carry out these two reforms.

We should promote our national economy and make it develop in an even more coordinated and firmer way. We should fulfill and overfulfill the 1985 plan and all tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in an all-round way. At the same time, we should meticulously formulate well the outline of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for economic and social development.

We should consolidate and enhance the results of the first stage of party rectification and at the same time, do well the work in the second stage of party rectification according to high standards.

We should adhere to the principle of making the cadre ranks become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent to further readjust the leading bodies at all levels, actively train and promote a large number of middle-aged and young cadres who possess both political integrity and ability, and let them assume heavy responsibilities at the front.

We will convene the Third Session of the Sixth NPC this year. This year, we will also convene a national conference of party delegates.

The development of the social productive forces can be further promoted and social products can be further increased if we make concerted efforts to properly carry out the several major events mentioned above.

We must continue to adhere to the four basic principles, earnestly strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization, and resist and overcome the decadent capitalist ideas and corrosion of the residue feudal ideas in order that the ideological consciousness, moral quality, and intellectual competence of members of society are substantially raised. When we meet here again for Spring Festival next year, everyone will discover that in the history of construction of New China, we, together with the people of various nationalities throughout the nation, have written a new chapter.

We have all shown much concern for the reform of the economic structure, particularly for price and wage reforms. Price and wage reforms have a direct bearing on the vital interests of the masses, and can also affect the success or failure of the entire reform. Precisely because of this, the party Central Committee and the State Council have been working with great care and a strong sense of responsibility to ensure complete success. Everyone should believe that by relying on the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and on the wisdom and ability of the hundreds of millions of people, we can surely properly solve the various new problems emerging in the course of reform and consolidate and develop the excellent situation. The wages of workers and staff members will gradually rise with increased production and better economic results. Whatever necessary price adjustments made will not lower the actual living standards of the people in the urban and rural areas. The ongoing reforms will surely promote the stability of society, the development of production, the improvement of the people's living standards, and the enhancement of the state's financial and material resources.

Success in reform will rely on the strong leadership of the party and the government and will particularly need the support of the rank and file cadres and masses. With strengthened discipline, reform can never fail. There is no such thing as "relaxation" of the principles of party spirit and party discipline. The Communist Party must uphold party discipline at all times. Without a good party work style, reform will go nowhere. The new, unhealthy tendencies now emerging and the phenomenon of lax discipline pose serious dangers to reform. Reform can hardly be carried out smoothly if such unhealthy tendencies are not resolutely rectified.

I hope that cadres at all levels, all Communist Party members and the CYL members, will carry forward the communist style, wholeheartedly serve the people, display a vanguard and exemplary role at their respective posts, set an example in leading the broad masses of people to follow to the letter the principles, policies, and measures worked out by the party and the government in guiding reforms, resolutely check the new unhealthy tendencies, and firmly oppose acts that would harm the interests of the state and the people to ensure smooth progress of the reforms.

In the new year, we must also make efforts to end, at an early date, the man-made separation of both sides of the Taiwan Strait and to bring about peaceful reunification of the motherland. Chairman Deng Xiaoping has said, on more than one occasion, that the "one country, two systems" concept can be fully applied to Taiwan but with even more flexible conditions than those for solving the Hong Kong issue. I hope that the Taiwan Kuomintang leaders will think of the future of the nation and the motherland, take a broad and long-term view, make a wise choice, and not let the Chinese people down. I also hope the Taiwan people and the personages of various circles will contribute their intelligence and wisdom to the great cause of the motherland's reunification and exert efforts for the motherland's four modernizations construction. It is our sincere wish that compatriots of our own flesh and blood on both sides of the Taiwan Strait can toast each other in celebration of the Spring Festival at an early date and join hands to work for the progress of the Chinese nation.

It is China's fundamental foreign policy to oppose hegemonism, safeguard world peace, and develop friendly relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. To develop socialist modernization in our country needs a long-term, peaceful international environment, and world peace is the common aspiration and interest of the people of all countries in the world. Over the past year, other Chinese leaders and I have visited a number of countries, and some state leaders have visited China. We now maintain frequent contacts and exchanges with many countries and regions on a wide scope and at various levels. Through these exchanges of visits and friendly activities, we have deepened mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and other countries and expanded economic and trade ties and scientific, technical, and cultural exchanges with the people of various countries in the world. In the coming year, the Chinese people will, as always, make great efforts to consolidate and develop friendship with people all over the world and join them in the unremitting struggles against hegemonism, aggression, and expansion for easing the tense international situation and safeguarding world peace. Recently, world opinion has been concerned with the U.S.-Soviet talks on reducing nuclear weapons. We hope that a realistic agreement will be reached after serious negotiations between them.

So far, the Vietnamese authorities still refuse to come to their senses and have invaded China's border areas again and again, turning a deaf ear to the sincere advice of the Chinese Government. The party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission hope that the commanders and fighters of our border defense units in Yunnan and Guangxi will heighten vigilance, stand in combat readiness, and be ready at anytime to annihilate all enemies who dare to invade China.

Comrades and friends: Spring is coming, and everything looks fresh and gay. The mighty current of socialist modernization is rolling on the vast good earth of the motherland. As "time and the situation press us day after day," let us cherish all the more this golden opportunity, work hard and in a solid manner and practice thrift for the prosperity of the country, be bold in making innovations, guard against arrogance and rashness, and march toward a great, new victory!

MORE ON HU YAOBANG IN YUNNAN FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

Hu Visits Families

OW210626 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 20 Feb 85

[By reporters Zeng Ianhui, Shi Yusheng]

[Text] Kunming, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; and Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, and Li Desheng, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, today celebrated the Spring Festival together with people of various nationalities in Kunming, Yunnan.

Kunming was a sunlit and enchanting scene of spring during the holidays. Azaleas and camellias were in full bloom. On the morning of 20 February, Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades, accompanied by An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, and other responsible persons of Yunnan Province and Kunming Military Region, attended a Spring Festival party at Kunming's Dongfeng Gymnasium, which was sponsored by various circles to exchange Spring Festival greetings. More than 3,000 model workers, combat heroes, representatives of various circles and responsible persons of various party, government, and military departments as well as democratic parties welcomed the arrival of the central leading comrades with warm applause. Hu Yaobang and other leaders joyfully waved back and extended their festival greetings to those present.

At the party, literary and art workers of Yunnan Province and Kunming Military Region performed theatrical programs with distinguished features characteristic of Yunnan's nationalities.

Before the Spring Festival, Comrade Hu Yaobang toured the western part of Yunnan and called on the local people of various nationalities to extend Spring Festival greetings to them. On 18 February, he visited a primary school in Dongli Village near Mangshi Township, Deheng Dai and Qingpo nationalities prefecture on the Chinese side of the Sino-Burmese border. At a conference room, he told a dozen or so Dai and Han teachers sitting around him that he went there to extend New Year's greetings to them and to listen to their views. He then inquired about their educational background, their teaching career and their living and working conditions. He said: "You have made great contributions to the country. What you are doing is preparing trained personnel of our country for the 21st century. Our country's future in the 21st century depends primarily on the success of primary school teachers in bringing up the younger generation. The central authorities have decided to raise the salaries of primary and middle school teachers considerably this year. The raise was still not quite enough, as our country is still not rich today. However, things will invariably become better and better in the future." A teacher of Dai nationality said in great excitement: "We deeply appreciate the central leaders' concern for us primary school teachers and your coming here to extend the new year's greetings to us. We will work harder from now on."

Afterward, Comrade Hu Yaobang called on two families of Dai nationality in the village, the families of Liang Dingchun and Liangtan Huangxiang, to extend new year's greetings. Liang Dingchun was a tailor by family tradition. In addition to making clothes himself, he also set up a sewing class in one of the rooms. With a family of five, he earned 4,000 yuan in 1984. Liangtan Huangxiang ran a family candlesticks workshop. He also had two textile machines producing bags used by the minority people. Four of his six family members worked at the collectively owned nationality silverware factory, each earning some 1,500 yuan. Comrade Hu Yaobang showed his pleasure at learning facts. He encouraged them to run their family factories even better in the new year.

On 19 February, the lunar new year's eve, Comrade Hu Yaobang traveled some 200 km by station wagon in the high mountains of the western part of Yunnan. On his way, he stopped at a remotely situated village in the mountain region of Lufeng Country, where he spent the Spring Festival together with the local people of Yi nationality. Young men and girls in colorful national clothing escorted Comrade Hu Yaobang to the threshing ground. They played the yueqin [a 4-stringed instrument], sang Yi folk songs and danced beautifully in Yi steps. Hu Yaobang entertained them with dried fruit he had brought from Beijing and cordially chatted with them. He asked them how much they earned in 1984, how they spent the Spring Festival and if they had butchered pigs for the festival. Everyone tried to be the first to answer the questions. The village has 78 households. Almost every family has someone working in small coalpits. Some, with four family members, had an income of about 3,000 yuan, while others, with eight family members, had an income of nearly 8,000 yuan. Eighteen families built new houses last year. Every family butchered a pig for the Spring Festival. Many butchered two. Everyone joyfully said that the party's good policies had made the life of the Yi people better and better. Smiling broadly, Hu Yaobang wished them greater success in 1985. After that, he went to Yi peasant Pu Fayou's house to extend new year's greetings to his family. The 5-member family were having lunch. Six or seven dishes with a large dish of preserved meat were on the table. Hu Yaobang said: Your food is not bad! He also called on three other families, where he was entertained with self-made rice wine.

At 1530 the same day, Hu Yaobang and his entourage arrived in an Anning County town, located some 30 km from Kunming. He talked more than 2 hours with the country party secretary and other leading comrades on duty, discussing how to make full use of local strong points to develop the economy.

Hu, Li Desheng Meet Leaders

HK20.336 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] This morning at the provincial gymnasium, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee; Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department; and Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee [title as heard], cordially received leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and Army, and the representatives of various nationalities and various circles.

About 0800, when Comrade Hu Yaobang and the other leading comrades arrived in the hall, warm applause erupted. With a smile on his face, Comrade Hu Yaobang expressed his greetings to all present and wished them happiness in the Spring Festival, and he also had a photograph taken with them.

Among the people being received were leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs, An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, (Liang Jia), Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Jiabi, (Gou Zhikuo), Sun Yuting, (Li Xingwang), and others. Also present were leaders of the military region, Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, Hu Baihua, Chen Jiagui, Shi Jingban, Liu Yantian, (Zhai Linwu), and others. Responsible persons of various democratic parties and various people's organizations; noted personages from various circles of science and technology, culture and education, public health, and sports; representatives of combat heroes; model workers at the provincial and city level; advanced workers; and representatives of individual households were also received.

Attend Party

HK210234 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission; Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department; and Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, attended a Spring Fest'val party this morning in the Kunming Dongfeng Gymnasium with responsible person of the party, government, and Army of Yunnan and Kunming and over 3,000 people from various walks of life.

Hu Yaobang and the other leading central comrades were accompanied into the gymnasium by leading comrades of the party and government of the province An Pingsheng, Pu Chaozhu, Li Qiming, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Zhao Tingguang, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Jiabi, Gao Zhiguo, Sun Yuting, and (Li Xingwang); and responsible comrades of the Kunming Military Region Zhang Zhixiu, Xie Zhenhua, Hu Bohua, Chen Jiagui, Shi Jingban, Liu Yantian, and (Zhai Mingwu).

At 0900, Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng announced the opening of the party:

[Begin An recording] Comrades, we are especially happy today that our party's general secretary Comrade Hu Yaobang is spending the Spring Festival with us. [applause] Also here are Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission [applause]; Comrade Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the PLA General Political Department [applause]; and Comrade Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of Shenyang Military Region [applause].

That so many leaders of the party and state are spending the Spring Festival with us is a great encouragement and support for the party, government, Army, and people, the cadres of organizations at all levels, and the people of all nationalities throughout Yunnan. It is also a tremendous stimulus for us. [applause] We must work hard with concerted efforts to achieve the general task and goal set by the 12th party congress, run Yunnan well, make the people of all nationalities get rich as soon as possible, and ensure that the country becomes daily more prosperous, in response to the CPC Central Committee's concern and support for us.

In conclusion, I call on everyone to give another warm round of applause, to wish a happy Spring Festival, good health, and long life to our party's general secretary and the leading central comrades. [applause] I also wish all the comrades here a happy Spring Festival and good health. [applause] [end recording]

FURTHER ON ZHAO ZIYANG, WANG RENZHONG IN HARBIN

OW201407 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 20 Feb 85

[By reporter Zhang Chijian]

[Text] Harbin, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, and Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, attended Heilongjiang Province's Spring Festival get-together in Harbin this morning. They happily celebrated the Spring Festival together with personages of various circles in Heilongjiang Province.

A warm applause broke out when Zhao Ziyang and Wang Renzhong entered the assembly hall in the company of Li Lian, Heilongjiang provincial party committee secretary, and Chen Lai, provincial governor. Zhao Ziyang happily said: "I am very happy to be able to celebrate Spring Festival with you in Harbin. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend to the veteran comrades, the middle-aged and young comrades present, and to the people of Heilongjiang Province my festival greetings. I wish you all will win greater achievements in the coming new year."

Wang Renzhong also happily stood up, pointed at the couplets in golden characters on red scrolls reading: "Carry out reform in celebration of new spring; unite, rejoice, and immerse in friendship." He then said: "The couplets are well-written. I wish everybody good health, happiness for the whole family and fresh progress for the new year!"

After their arrival in Heilongjiang on 16 February, Zhao Ziyang and Wang Renzhong went to the Yichun forest area to extend festive greetings to cadres, workers and staff members there. They arrived in Harbin on 19 February, and watched winter swimming on the bank of Songhua Jiang. They also watched ice lamps and happily passed New Year's Eve with the people in Harbin.

WANG ZHEN SIGNS SHANGHAI HONOR CERTIFICATES

OW210341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 20 Feb 85

[By correspondent Zhu Longquan and reporter Zhang Xuequan]

[Excerpts] Shanghai, 20 Feb (XINHUA) -- At the Spring Festival get-together, sponsored by the Shanghai Jiaotong University today, nine professors over 60 years of age, received, to warm applause, their certificates of honor, signed by Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Jiaotong University Administrative Committee, after teaching for over 40 years.

All nine professors are well-known scholars. Although the road they followed was tortuous in their 40-year teaching career, they always cherished the cause of education for the people, diligently carried out scientific research work while engaged in teaching, and worked hard to train people for national construction. They have trained a total of over 10,000 students. Some of the students have also become well-known professors and specialists.

At today's award ceremony, a responsible person from Jiaotong University read a congratulatory message from Comrade Wang Zhen, which he sent on the eve of the Spring Festival.

PENG ZHEN ATTENDS HANGZHOU FESTIVAL GATHERING

OK210625 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Joining people from various circles at a Spring Festival gathering for mass greetings in Hangzhou today were Peng Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Jiang Hua, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission; Kang Shien, state councillor; and Lin Hujia, adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery.

At about 0900, Peng Zhen and other comrades walked with vigorous strides into the gathering, and extended festival greetings to those present. They arrived in the company of Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee; Tie Ying, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Fengping, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and governor of the province.

Warm applause broke out in the hall as Peng Zhen and other comrades walked in.

In his speech at the gathering, Chairman Peng Zhen joyfully said: Zhejiang has made outstanding achievements in its work in the past year. I wish you comrades success and good health in the new year. I hope that you comrades will remain modest and prudent, and make ever greater achievements in party rectification and the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

In his speech at the Spring Festival gathering, Comrade Wang Fang extended festival greetings and cordial regards to those present and, through them, to all comrades and friends on the province's Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC Committee. He wished all of them happiness and a joyful Spring Festival.

After reviewing the tremendous progress and achievements made through hard work by large numbers of cadres and people in the province over the past year, Comrade Wang Fang said: Although we have made achievements, we are still far from the goal of the four modernizations. We must keep a clear head, and not be complacent or unrealistically optimistic, nor must we relax our efforts. We must make new progress and improvement in our work in the new year. We must effectively reform the economic structure, work for opening to the outside world, and carry out party rectification. All the cadres and masses in the province should work together, with one heart and one mind, to achieve the common goal -- to double the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production ahead of time.

I. 21 Feb 85

K 10

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A theater troupe put on a splendid performance for the gathering, sponsored by the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

Present were responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of provincial-level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus; and leading comrades from Hangzhou City.

NI ZHIFU SPEAKS AT TIANJIN FESTIVAL GATHERING

SK210612 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Report on the 1985 Spring Festival gathering for the municipal party, government, and Army leading cadres and for representatives from various circles -- passages recorded]

[Excerpts] On the first morning of this lunar year, more than 700 party, government, and Army leading cadres and representatives from various circles of the municipality gathered at the Tianjin Guesthouse to jointly celebrate the Spring Festival.

Attending the gathering were Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Congress and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality; Wu Zhen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Tan Shaowen, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee; Xing Yanzi, member of the CPC Central Committee staying in Tianjin; Li Huifen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Wu Tingqiu and Jin Xianzhai, Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee; Zhang Huaishan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; Tan Songping, secretary of the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, and Zhao Jiang, Song Zhenchu, and Wu Zhen, responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Tianjin and of the Tianjin Garrison District. Also attending were other responsible persons of the municipal party, government, and Army organizations, including Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zhenkun, Wang Xudong, He Guomo, Chen Yiyi, Hao Tianyi, Yang Huijie, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Shi Jian, Yu Fujing, Nie Bichu, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Mao Changwu, Wang Enhui, Li Shusen, Zhao Jinsheng, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, He Zongqian, Yu Songting, Kang Tiejun, Chen Ruyu, Liao Canhui, (Dong Yuqil), Wang Dongfang, (Shen Yuyuan), (Wang Jishan), Gao Guany, Zhou Xumin, Wang Yi, Zheng Wantong, Lu Xuezheng, Liu Gang, Li Yanwu, Gao Zhongnan, and Li Huasheng.

Also attending the gathering were members of the municipal CPC Committee; members of the municipal Advisory Commission; responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus; responsible persons of various democratic parties and people's organizations; representatives of model workers and advanced figures on various fronts; noted figures of various circles; and representatives of Overseas Chinese, and our compatriots in Xianggang, Aomen, and Taiwan.

Comrade Ni Zhifu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, extended festive greetings to the participants of the gathering. He said:

[Begin recording] Fellow comrades, today is the lunar New Year's Day. On this lunar New Year's Day, we leading cadres of Tianjin Municipality at or above the district and county levels and representatives from various circles gathered here to extend the Spring Festival greetings. On behalf of the municipal CPC Committee, I hereby wish you a happy new year and good health, and hope you will work smoothly and make still greater contributions in this new year. [applause] Before today's gathering, we held some forums. All these forums were held with each participant having a cup of tea. At these forums, participants happily met together to have heart-to-heart talks, and encouraged each other to make still bigger progress. Today, we should uphold this atmosphere. This is the Year of the Ox. We should combine the spirit of an old ox with the emancipation of the mind. In the course of reform, we should conscientiously and realistically attend to our reform work. We leading comrades should wholeheartedly serve the people, the four modernizations, the happiness of the people, and the prosperity of our country. [end recording]

Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, also spoke at the gathering, and recited a poem.

YAN JINSHENG EXTENDS FESTIVAL GREETINGS

OW190825 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 18 Feb 85

["Radio Talk" by Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, on the occasion of the Spring Festival -- recorded]

[Text] As the Spring Festival approaches, I, on behalf of all Chinese PLA commanders and fighters, wish to extend new year greetings to the elders, brothers, and sisters of all nationalities; to the leaders and comrades of party, government, and mass organizations at all levels; and to the families of martyrs and armymen, revolutionary disabled and demobilized soldiers, Army cadres who have been transferred to civilian work from active duty, as well as all militia comrades throughout the country. I wish you a happy Spring Festival and the best of health.

In the past year, party, government, and mass organizations at various levels and the broad masses of people have shown warm concern for the Armed Forces and have given them tremendous support in various aspects. I thank the people across the country, especially those in Yunnan and Guangxi, for giving all-out support to the PLA units participating in the self-defense counterattacks. This has greatly boosted the patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit of PLA cadres and fighters so that they have been able to successfully guard the motherland's border.

I would like to thank cadres at various levels and the masses for showing warm consideration for the families of martyrs and armymen and disabled revolutionary soldiers. I would like to thank the party committees and governments at various levels for making proper arrangements for the placement of Army cadres who have been transferred from active duty to civilian work as well as of demobilized soldiers. I would like to thank party committees and governments at various levels, especially professors, teachers, and many other comrades engaged in education, for working here day and night to help armymen learn science and acquire general knowledge so they can become competent in both military and civilian services. I deeply feel that the people are the mother of the Army and that Army building will be out of the question without the support of the people. The people's support for the Armed Forces is the most effective form of ideological and political work as well as the source of the latter's strong fighting capability.

In the new year, our Armed Forces must resolutely implement the decision adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, carry out the guidelines laid down by the forum of the Central Military Commission, do a good job in reforming themselves, improve their quality, and accomplish their tasks in defending the motherland and the four modernizations. At the same time, the Armed Forces must conscientiously submit themselves to and serve the state construction plan of lasting importance, under which they must swing into action and actively support and participate in national economic construction in order to make a due contribution in this respect. They should continue to carry out extensive activities to respect the people and build a socialist spiritual civilization along with the latter. Comrades of the Armed Forces should modestly learn from the spirit and experiences of localities and the masses of people in vigorously carrying out reforms in order to promote reform and the building of the Armed Forces. We also hope that local comrades will make more valuable suggestions and comments on Army work.

MORE ON WAN LI, HU QILI ADDRESS TO STEELWORKERS

OW200527 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1729 GMT 19 Feb 85

[By reporters Xu Renzhong and Zou Aiguo]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, said at the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company today: The determination to carry out reform should be firm and unshakable, the successful experiences in reform should be popularized or spread, and any dishonest practices interfering with reform must be resolutely checked.

Accompanied by Secretary Li Ximing of the Beijing municipal party committee, Secretary Zhou Guanwu of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company party committee, and Manager Xu Yongqi of the company, Wan Li and Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, called on workers and staff members of the company busy on the production line this afternoon. Wan Li and Hu Qili cordially shook hands with workers, and wished them a happy Spring Festival, standing beside a huge blast furnace and a rolling mill, while flames raged inside.

At a discussion with leading cadres, engineers, technicians, and model workers of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company, Wan Li said: The political, economic and reform situation in our country is now very good. By carrying out reform, the company's average annual profits have risen 20 percent 6 consecutive years. Iron and steel plants in the municipality have been merged into the company, thus raising economic results, and reducing environmental pollution. The company's achievement and experiences should be fully affirmed. He said: This is the 1st year in which we are reforming the economic structure, focusing on the urban economy. The basic aims of reform are to improve the economic and social performance, as well as the environment, of enterprises, to bring their vitality into full play, to arouse the enthusiasm of large numbers of workers and technicians, and to ensure that the state receives the largest share of enterprises' profits. At the same time, the reform also aims at accelerating enterprises' technical upgrading, and the improvement of workers' and staff members' living standards. He said: In carrying out reform, no dishonest practices are permitted. It is wrong to "consider everything in terms of money," or to put profit-making first. Any unhealthy tendency to avail oneself of loopholes in reform should be resolutely checked and sternly dealt with. He stressed: The efforts to enforce party discipline and state law must not be relaxed. Each of our cadres, workers, and staff members should resist, expose, and criticize unhealthy tendencies.

In his speech, Wan Li said: By carrying out reform, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has raised its economic results, accelerated its technical transformation, and improved its operation and management. It has taken the correct road. The company is a model in building, not only socialist material, but spiritual civilization as well. He said: The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company should spread its experiences in operation and management, its advanced technology, as well as its funds, to promote a rapid development of more iron and steel enterprises, and to turn out more steel products, and create more wealth for the state.

Wan Li also stressed: Reform means taking paths never before trodden. Owing to our lack of experience in this regard, various problems may occur. Leaders at all levels should help solve such problems, should not "seize upon only one point and ignore the whole picture," and should not negate the general orientation of reform.

At the discussion, Hu Qili said: We should now advocate the following three points: 1) Serve the people wholeheartedly. The basic purpose of reform is to make the country prosperous and strong, and the people better off. These are our fundamental interests, without which the collective and the individual would be unable to get their just deserts. We should resolutely resist, and combat, any acts of seeking personal gain, or those of a small group. 2) Undertake the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. With the broad-mindedness of the proletariat, we should strengthen the unity of the party, workers, and people, and undertake the four modernizations with one heart and mind. Then, nothing is impossible. We should all focus our attention on the four modernizations, not on internal arguments and frictions, or by engaging in dishonest practices. We should resolutely oppose unhealthy tendencies, such as not taking the overall situation into account, arguing back and forth, and trying to shift the responsibility onto others. One of the important reasons for the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company making such tremendous achievements in reform is that it has a united, militant leading body. 3) Carry out reform in down-to-earth way. It is necessary to make real, and arduous, efforts to carry out reform, and to oppose practicing formalism or doing anything flashy but without substance. Hu Qili also stressed: The experiences of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company show that the determination to carry out reform must be firm and unshakable, and that there can be no way out without reform. But the forms, methods, and measures for reform should be suited to local conditions, and we should act cautiously. Reform has just started. We should strive to make the country strong, and build it, through thrift and hard work. We should proceed prudently at the beginning of reform, and strive to make it a success.

In their speeches, both Wan Li and Hu Qili stressed: It is necessary, not only to have a good reform plan, but also to improve and strengthen party leadership, as well as ideological and political work. Without effective guidance and fine party style, the reform plan, no matter how good it is, will be eroded by unhealthy tendencies. The second stage of party rectification, which will start soon, should promote and ensure the smooth development of reform.

Prior to the discussion, Wan Li, Hu Qili, and other comrades, full of zest, visited a sintering workshop, an iron-smelting plant, and a rolling mill in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. In the control room of the sintering workshop, Wan Li and Hu Qili asked about the operation of the automatic-control, microcomputer equipment. After seeing the clean sintering machines and dust-removers installed there, Wan Li said cheerfully: "It was very dirty here in the past, but now it is so clean. There is an appearance of modernization here." In the control room of the No 2 last furnace in the iron-smelting plant, Wan Li was briefed about the new technology used in the blast furnace having reached advanced world levels. He said: "Congratulations! We Chinese should make new inventions and discoveries!"

BO YIBO CONDUCTS INSPECTION TOUR OF GUANGDONG

OW190807 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- While making an investigation and study of practical work in Guangdong, Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, pointed out: Seeking unity of thinking is an important task in party rectification. Attention should be paid to guiding large numbers of party members and cadres, by integrating theory with practice, to deepen their understanding of the party's lines, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to realize the importance of rectifying work style and strengthening discipline, and to effectively correct unhealthy trends occurring in the new situation.

Bo Yibo made an investigation of factories, enterprises, guesthouses, tourist sites, as well as specialized villages and households in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, and Nanhai County from 23 January to 17 February.

Bo Yibo said: We must seek unity of thinking on major questions. For example, why is it necessary to build special economic zones, to develop a planned commodity economy, to promote competition, to allow some individuals and regions to become better off first, and to practice the concept of one country with two systems? We must reach a common understanding of such questions in both theory and practice. If such major questions are not solved, it will be impossible to solve the question of work guidelines and will affect the smooth development of reform and the work of opening to the outside world. To seek unity of thinking, it is necessary to conscientiously eliminate the "leftist" influence. Without eliminating the "leftist" influence, it will be impossible to uphold what is right and to liberate the productive forces. In carrying out economic construction, we should not close the country to international intercourse. Socialism does not mean pauperism.

All party members and people throughout the country must be made to understand that the party's lines, principles, and policies laid down in the period from the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee have been designed to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and that they have been formulated in accordance with dialectical and historical materialism and have never been aimed at practicing capitalism.

Bo Yibo pointed out: Vigorous efforts should be made to rectify work style and to strengthen discipline in the second stage of party rectification. He said: Without rectifying the party style, the work of reform and opening to the outside world will be subject to interference and the party's prestige among the masses will decrease. Cases of buying materials in short supply at a lower price and selling them at higher price and of engaging in foreign exchange speculation must be resolutely investigated and dealt with. Such new unhealthy trends are more often than not related to bureaucratism and the practice of taking advantage of one's power to seek personal gains. Efforts must not be relaxed in enforcing party discipline and state law. Party committees at all levels must not be softhearted, must have the courage to resist such unhealthy trends, and must not be "good old boys" on this question. It is essential to step up education of party members in party spirit and the sense of organization and discipline. A communist must always uphold the purity of the party, serve the people wholeheartedly, and work for the revolution like a "willing ox." In the course of party rectification, attention should be paid to effectively readjusting leading bodies at various levels and discovering and training the third echelon of cadres.

He also stressed: In the new situation of opening to the outside world and reinvigorating the domestic economy, leaders at various levels should pay attention to studying new situations and questions and studying and defining the bounds of policy on economic contacts in order to have rules to follow.

Dealing with the building of spiritual civilization, Bo Yibo said: We must do a good job in running such cultural undertakings as radio and television stations in order to enliven the spiritual and cultural life of the people. At the same time, some books, magazines, and tabloids with unhealthy contents should be rectified or banned. Of course, a dividing line should be drawn between what is healthy and what is not.

Bo Yibo said: The situation has been very good in Guangdong's urban and rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Rapid developments have been made in various fields of work, and people are gladdened and excited after seeing this situation. This is the result of the efforts made by the people of Guangdong in implementing the party's lines, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He stressed: Guangdong must seize this opportunity to effectively reform its economic structure. In the course of carrying out the reform, it is necessary to review and sum up each step after taking it, and efforts should be made to continuously sum up experiences, blaze new trails, and forge ahead. Financial management should be strengthened. It is essential to run key enterprises well, to develop technology and knowledge-intensive industries through introduction of technology from abroad and association with the interior of the country, to bring the special economic zone's "four-window" rule into full play, and to do economic work still better in Guangdong and Shenzhen.

Bo Yibo said: We have just begun to carry out reforms and open to the outside world. There will be a lot of work to do in the future. Our burden is heavy and the road is long. When victory is in sight, we must guard against arrogance and rashness, keep a clear head, act cautiously, and strive to achieve victory.

HONG XUEZHI MEETS RETIRED VETERAN PLA CADRES

OW182235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1505 GMT 18 Feb 85

[By reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA) -- Over 2,000 retired veteran PLA cadres gathered joyfully in the Great Hall of the People today for a party to celebrate the Spring Festival, each with a glass of tea in hand.

Hong Xuezhi, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, extended festive greetings to the veteran fighters at the party and wished them good health and longevity on behalf of the Central Military Commission and the leading organs of the three general departments of the PLA.

Hong Xuezhi said: Comrade Yaobang once quoted the old saying, "A gentleman's friendship is as simple and unsophisticated as water." Let us use this glass of tea to express the pure and sincere revolutionary affection among our veteran comrades who have shared weal and woe for decades. He hoped that the veteran comrades would be even more concerned about the major tasks of economic construction and the construction of the Armed Forces, support and promote reforms, and contribute as much as they could to making the country rich and strong, the people well-to-do, and the Army powerful.

I. 21 Feb 85

K 16

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

While enjoying the tea, the veteran comrades watched a presentation of literary and art programs. The hall was filled with a happy atmosphere. Today's new spring tea party was jointly sponsored by the General Staff Department, the General Political Department, and the General Logistics Department of the PLA.

LEADERS ATTEND VETERAN PLA COMMANDER'S FUNERAL

OW171235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Wang Yaonan, former adviser to the engineering corps, was held at the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries in Beijing today. Wang Yaonan died of illness in Beijing on 3 December 1984 at the age of 73.

Wreaths were sent by Xi Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Gu Mu, Wang Ping, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Geng Biao, Ji Pengfi, Cheng Zihua, Fu Zhong, Huang Kecheng, Kang Shien, Kang Kengqing, Dong Qiwu, Yang Chengwu, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengtan, and Deng Zhaoxiang, as well as departments concerned of the PLA General Staff Department, the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, the Hunan Provincial People's Government, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the Nei Mongol Autonomous Regional People's Government, the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, and Pingxiang City CPC Committee and the city People's Government. Comrade Liu Bocheng also sent a wreath.

Some 2,500 people, including Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Liao Hansheng, Kang Keqing, Chen Zaidao, and PLA commander and fighters stationed in Beijing, attended the ceremony.

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS SOIL EXPERT'S FUNERAL

OW150538 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A memorial meeting for Comrade Xiong Yi, a well-known Chinese soil specialist, was held at the Shizigang Funeral Home in Nanjing on the afternoon of 30 January.

Wreaths were sent from the NPC Standing Committee, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the China Association for Science and Technology, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery, the Nanjing City CPC Committee, the city Advisory Commission, the city People's Congress Standing Committee, the city government, the city CPPCC Committee, the Organization Department of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the China Pedology Society, the Nanjing Chapter of the Chinese Academy of Science, the China University of Science and Technology, and Nanjing University.

Wreaths were also sent from Fang Yi, Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Jiafu, Lu Jiaxi, Yan Dongsheng, Du Runsheng, Qian Zhengying, He Kang, Ye Duzheng, Feng Depei, Lu Liangshu, Zhu Zuxiang, Zhu Rong, Wu Heng, Jin Shanbao, Yu Wen, Hu Keshi, Qin Lisheng, and members of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Nanjing.

Wreaths were also sent from Han Peixin, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, Guan Wenwei, Ye Xutai, Wu Xijun, Kuang Yaming, Li Qingkui, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Wang Zhaoquan, and Hua Chengyi.

Attending the memorial meeting were vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Sun Honglie; and provincial and city responsible comrades Han Peixin, Sun Han, Chu Jiang, Ye Xutai, Wu Xijun, He Binghao, Li Qingkui, Ling Qihong, Yang Yongyi, Hua Chengyi, and Xu Yingrui, as well as people from various circles, representatives from Nanjing Pedology Institute, and friends of Comrade Xiong Yi, totaling some 500.

Xie Peiying, widow of Comrade Xiong Yi, his children and relatives attended the memorial meeting.

ZHANG TINGFA CONGRATULATES PLA PILOT'S WEDDING

OW181125 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] A happy wedding for a girl in Anhui, who sent a letter to JIEFANGJUN BAO last year and gave her love to a soldier loyal to the motherland, was held at a certain PLA Air Force unit stationed in Anhui on 15 February. Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Air Force commander, and Gao Houliang, political commissar of the Air Force, sent congratulatory messages.

The girl, (Li Xiaoyu), is 25 years old and a cadre of the Mengcheng County scientific and technological commission. Ardently loving the PLA, she decided to marry an armyman. When her letter soliciting a marriage partner was published in the newspaper and broadcast over radio stations, she won praise from hundreds of thousands of readers and listeners.

After serious consideration, (Li Xiaoyu) decided to marry (Wang Chusheng), a pilot of a certain PLA unit stationed in Anhui who was the first to respond to her letter. Aged 25, (Wang Chusheng) is deputy group commander of the Air Force unit.

At the wedding, (Li Xiaoyu) pledged to be a good soldier's wife and let her husband devote himself to safeguarding the motherland.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE COMMISSION URGES MODEL ROLE

OW162232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1157 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Report by reporter Guo Diancheng]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission called on the whole Army to resolutely implement the various policy regulations of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to carry out orders and prohibitions, and to play a model and leading role in resisting and rectifying new unhealthy tendencies.

The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission held a meeting in Beijing today for responsible persons of the discipline inspection commissions of various headquarters and major units stationed in Beijing.

Gan Weiha, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission, said at the meeting: The Army has long had a fine tradition, namely, to listen to the word of the party. Whenever the party Central Committee made a decision, the Army resolutely carried it out. Resisting and rectifying new unhealthy tendencies are actions having a bearing on the success and failure of reform, while the success and failure of reform directly affects the country's whole construction situation. The Army's party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must regard resisting and rectifying new unhealthy tendencies as a major task to perform at present. They should strengthen ideology and discipline education and do an especially good job in grasping the party spirit, party work style, and party discipline education among the party members.

Gan Weiha said: The Army has played a positive role in carrying out production management activities, in strengthening modernization, and in reducing the burdens of the state and people. However, because such a role has a strong policy nature, leading organizations and discipline inspection departments at all levels should carry out in-depth investigations and study, make inspections pursuant to the related regulations of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; correctly and in a timely way handle problems when they are discovered; and sternly handle and rectify new unhealthy tendencies.

Gan Weiha called on the Army's 2d-stage party rectification units to regard rectification or new unhealthy tendencies as an important part of party rectification work and make corrections at the same time.

PLA LOGISTICS GROUP IMPROVES EQUIPMENT, TACTICS

HK181030 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0933 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Report by Li Wei: "Chinese Army Makes New Progress in Building Logistics" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The modernization and regularization of the Chinese Army has reached new heights. By now, the logistics service of the Army of several million men is capable of effectively providing general support and general protection for various armed services in joint operations.

According to an officer of the Chinese Army's Logistics Department, modern warfare requires the logistics service to speedily and steadily provide support and protection for the troops and to possess reliable defensive power and tremendous organizing and command capacities in order to be able to thwart the sabotage performed by the enemy in our forces' rear areas and to fulfill the tasks of organizing supplies and of directing fighting in rear areas. Having experienced the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, the liberation of some offshore islands, and the defensive counterattacks in the border areas, the Chinese Army's logistics service has rapidly developed and its quality has improved. During the defensive counterattack on Vietnam in 1979, in spite of the great length of the battle lines, the extensiveness of the battlefield, the great number of strong points, and the complicated relief, the logistics service timely fulfilled its tasks for the motorized fighting units, of treating the wounded, of supplying goods and materials, and of maintaining equipment. Consequently, the war objectives were smoothly achieved.

According to this officer, in order to keep logistics construction and the development of military construction in accord with each other, China has successfully established logistics command organs and protection and support organs for various arms and various armed services.

These organs form a logistics system that is characterized by centralized leadership and multilevel administration. In addition, it has also established for the Army a joint logistics system that is characterized by a large and adequate number of branches and complicated technical capacities.

The airfields, the corresponding site facilities, and other complementary works built by the Air Force can protect the successive takeoffs of large numbers of aircraft. In addition, they can simultaneously accommodate and launch many units and many types of aircraft all at once. The Navy has built coastal defense works, docks, bases for various types of vessels, and supplies and anchorages. In addition, it has also built a fleet of auxiliary ships that can convoy other vessels. Now the missile units' logistics service has its own defensive power and facilities for storing, transporting, and maintaining special equipment, for supplying special kinds of fuel, for the management of special kinds of vehicles, and for special medical services. Thus, this logistics service can store things and fight at the same time.

The logistics service's technological equipment and facilities and the means of protection are steadily improving. The Golmud-Lhasa military-purpose pipeline has replaced several motor transport corps, which, in the past, perennially transported oil between the two places. A section of this pipeline, which stretches 560 km across a permafrost zone, has filled a gap in the country's oil transportation technology. The maintenance of the troops' equipment is gradually improving. Now, meters are extensively used in checkups, tools are mechanized, techniques are rationalized, and quality is standardized. In addition, the logistics service has also begun applying the computer and other advanced technologies to its work. New progress is being constantly made in research in the field of military medical science. Many important breakthroughs have been made in the treatment of the wounded and the prevention of diseases in the Army. Since 1978, more than 500 achievements in the field of military medical science and technology have won state awards. Compared with when New China was just founded, the rate of recovery of the wounded has gone up notably.

MINISTRIES TAKE MEASURES TO CURB IRREGULARITIES

OW181847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA) -- Recently, various ministries and commission under central and state organs have taken prompt steps to formulate specific measures for combating new irregularities. Many departments have achieved preliminary success in combating new irregularities by strictly enforcing orders and prohibitions.

On 8 February, the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee sponsored a conference in Beijing for leading members of party groups of various ministries and commissions under central and state organs to study matters concerning combating new irregularities. It urged all departments resolutely to carry out all policies and regulations set forth by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and to enforce all orders and prohibitions. Following the conference, party groups of all ministries and commissions held meetings or enlarged meetings to transmit and discuss the guidelines Comrades Wang Heshou and Tian Jiyun set forth in their speeches at the conference. They maintained that to ensure normal progress of the economic reform it is highly timely and essential to see to it that all party members heighten their sense of discipline, earnestly follow the unified planning and all policies and regulations set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and enforce all orders and prohibitions.

Following the conference, party groups of the Ministries of Electronics, Metallurgical, Aeronautics, Astronautics, Nuclear, Machine-Building, Light and Textile Industries, and five other ministries and commissions took prompt actions to notify all their units in Beijing to examine their situation.

The party groups also set a deadline for the ministries to submit their examination reports and instructed them to suspend issuing nonbudgetary bonuses, in cash or in kind, and said that goods that have already been issued must be reimbursed. The Ministries of the Coal, Chemical, and Petroleum Industries and the Ministries of Communications and Posts and Telecommunications have urged their subordinate departments to examine their deeds against the guidelines set by the conference and straighten their style while implementing the guidelines.

In the course of checking new irregularities, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade has decreed that any plan that contravenes the state's policies, laws, and regulations must be firmly repudiated and that principal leading comrades of all departments under the ministry must personally take charge of the examination and designate special persons to investigate their departments' performance and report the findings. The party group of the Agricultural Bank of China had already submitted an examination report to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission on 9 February regarding the reckless issuing of clothing.

CITIES INVESTIGATE DOMESTIC TRADING COMPANIES

HK150309 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Feb 85 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Beijing has launched a city-wide investigation of the activities of 4,100 trading companies set up in the city by public, collective or private operators in a bid to curb speculation in the capital's market.

Many of the companies run by public organizations or their officials have been found engaging in speculative activities to seek illegal profits. One of them was the Zhong Hai Trading Developing Company run by the business office of the Navy Political Department in Beijing. The company, which opened last August, resold 25 Peony colour TV sets and made an illegal profit of 2,700 yuan last September. Then it received 810,000 yuan as down payment for 33 contracts signed with local buyers on the sale of 1,570 trucks, 1,800 refrigerators or colour TV sets and 2,350 tons of cement -- all goods in high demand in the local market. However, it has never fulfilled the contracts.

An earlier investigation revealed that 152 such companies gained illegal profits totalling 131,000 yuan by re-selling 6,900 colour TV sets and 85 cars. -Beijing City Government also has ordered all its officials to relinquish their posts in these outside trading companies.

In Tianjin, meanwhile, the city government has ordered its subordinate offices to shut down the 173 trading companies set up by them over the past months. The companies were engaging in business activities incompatible with the rules governing party and state officials, according to a XINHUA report from Tianjin. The Tianjin City Government's administrative office, which set up a Xin Guang Copying Company last July with all its employees as shareholders and its director as the chairman of the board, has now completely withdrawn from the business and turned its capital of 170,000 yuan to a collective form called the Tianjin Development Company. Its 200 employees also have withdrawn their shares in the enterprises.

Many other public organizations in Tianjin also have stopped their trading activities and turned over their enterprises to collective channels, the report said.

FUJIAN STRESSES SUCCESSFUL PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW191127 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] At a meeting held on the afternoon of 13 February and attended by responsible persons of units directly under the province that are engaged in the party rectification, a responsible person of the provincial party committee's Office on Party Rectification stressed the importance of doing a conscientious job in the later period of the first-stage party rectification and successfully accomplish the tasks of party rectification with high quality and standards.

The responsible person said: After completing organizational measures and registration of party members, it is necessary to earnestly check and sum up party rectification and the rectification and correction work. Presently, special attention must be paid to correcting new unhealthy practices emerging under the new situation. It is necessary to adopt effective measures to firmly tackle violations of the law by party and government organizations and cadres using their positions and power to engage in business and exploiting loopholes in reform to create obstacles to reform.

The responsible person pointed out: After party rectification work is basically completed, it is necessary to regard party rectification as a new starting point for intensifying party building and continue to build the party in ideology, style, discipline, and organization. It is also necessary to persistently carry out the education in the basic knowledge of the party and the demands on party members, continuously raise the ideological and political awareness of party members, establish and improve systems needed for inner-party life, unfold the activity to vie with each other to become advanced, make further efforts to enable the ranks of cadres to become younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent and revolutionary, and strive to consolidate and develop the achievements of party rectification in order to continue to promote party building.

NANJING PLA ADMITS CULTURAL REVOLUTION MISTAKES

OW150558 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region's Air Force and the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai paid a visit to the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee on the afternoon of 10 February to extend Spring Festival greetings to leading comrades of the committee and the people of Shanghai, and to thank them for their concern and support of the PLA units. They also made a special self-criticism for their mistakes in the three supports and two militaries during the Great Cultural Revolution.

Zheng Zhubo, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, and Song Chaoshi, deputy political commissar, said: The Nanjing Military Region's Air Force and the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai sent several thousands of personnel to join the three supports and two militaries activities in Shanghai during the Great Cultural Revolution. They made many mistakes both in their words and deeds, which resulted in many undesirable consequences. The frameups and false and wrong cases hurt both the cadres and the masses. The consequences were especially serious in the public security, procuratorate, and judicial departments. All this has affected unity among the Army, the government, and the people, and we feel deep compunction for this. On behalf of the party committee of the Nanjing Military Region's Air Force, we criticize our mistakes and offer our apologies to the people of Shanghai.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Hu Lijiao, second secretary; and Yang Di, secretary, said: The three supports and two militaries were the product of a particular historical condition.

I. 21 Feb 85

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
EAST REGION

By your coming out to eliminate the adverse influence of the three supports and two militaries today, you have displayed a serious, seeking-truth-from-facts approach to the issues left over from the Great Cultural Revolution. Such an approach deserves our emulation. From now on, the Army and the people should unite as one and look ahead.

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN AT SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW210845 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee and provincial government held a Spring Festival get-together at the Wutaishan Stadium in Nanjing this afternoon. Old and young cadres of provincial-level organizations and representatives of outstanding teachers happily got together to celebrate the Spring Festival.

Present on the occasion were responsible comrades Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Sun Jiazheng, Chen Huanyou, Ye Xutai, Yue Dewang, We Xijun, Hu Fumin, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Guan Wenwei, Zhou Ze, Xin Shaobo, and Bao Houchang. Present were also Zhou Aqing, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee, and Kang Di, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the CPPCC provincial committee, Gu Xiulian, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor, extended Spring Festival greetings to the cadres and teachers.

Gu Xiulian said: Getting rid of the old to make way for the new and forge ahead into the future is a Spring Festival tradition. Last year was a year of important victories on all fronts.

She stressed: The coming new year is a year of reform. We must actively and prudently promote reform in all fields. It is necessary to break the shackles of leftist influence and force of habit to ensure the smooth progress of reform.

She wished comrades who had retired to the second or third lines good health and a long life. She said: We must foster a new atmosphere of respecting knowledge and capable persons in the whole society in order to meet the needs of developing intellectual resources in the new period. This is the fundamental principle for managing the party and the country. She also extended sincere and cordial regards to the teachers.

SHANDONG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING

SK191227 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 February, the provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of the Jinan Military Region jointly held a Spring Festival get-together to extend greetings to veteran cadres of localities and PLA units and to wish them good health and long lives.

Comrade Li Changan presided over the get-together. Comrades Su Yiran and Rao Shoukun delivered speeches at the get-together. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the party committee of the Jinan Military Region, they respectively extended intimate holiday greetings to old comrades.

In their speeches, they reviewed the province's gratifying achievements in local and Army building during the past year. They pledged to work together with old comrades to achieve new successes in the reform of the economic structure and Army building with vigorous political enthusiasm and firm confidence and to welcome the coming of the next Spring Festival day.

More than 2,000 old comrades zestfully watched brilliant literary and art performances at the get-together.

SU YIRAN SPEAK AT SPRING FESTIVAL GET-TOGETHER

SK210434 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a spring Festival get-together at Zhenzhuquan assembly hall on the morning of 20 February. Over 700 people happily gathered under the same roof to extend greetings to the encourage one another, including Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, members of the provincial CPC Committee, members of the provincial CPC Committee in Jinan, members of the Central Advisory Commission in Jinan, Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission, members of the provincial Advisory Commission in Jinan, Standing Committee members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Standing Committee members of the provincial People's Congress in Jinan, the governor, vice governors and advisers of the provincial government, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee in Jinan; responsible persons of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial-level democratic parties; responsible comrades of the provincial-level departments, universities and colleges in Jinan and directors and deputy directors of bureaus and departments.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, presided over the get-together. Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the get-together. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, of their families and on their own behalf, they both extended holiday greetings to all participants and wished them a happy Spring Festival and happiness for their whole families.

Comrade Su Yiran said: Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, our province had made gratifying achievements in all work over the past year and the whole situation is developing well. The year 1984 was the best one that we have experienced since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The results were achieved through the concerted efforts of the people of the whole province. Allow me to express thanks to the people of the whole province.

Comrade Su Yiran said: This is the Year of the Ox. In the new year, we should carry forward the spirit of an old ox to work hard and go all out to create a new situation in all work under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to capture great successes in socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

SHANGHAI BANS CADRES FROM RUNNING ENTERPRISES

OW201817 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Xiao Ming]

[Excerpts] Wu Bangguo, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, and Shanghai Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng will lead cadres of the departments concerned to conduct an all-round investigation into the problem of municipal party and government offices and municipal party and government cadres engaging in trade or running enterprises.

The reporter learned of this information from a meeting of secretaries of Discipline Inspection Committees of departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus of the municipality yesterday.

Wang Yaoshan, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Discipline Inspection Committee, said at yesterday's meeting: New unhealthy tendencies have appeared along with the development of the economic structural reform and opening to the outside world. They break with tremendous force, spread quickly; and involve a wide range of things. Some problems are so serious that they must be stopped. Otherwise, the reform will be unable to proceed smoothly and the achievements in the party rectification will be difficult to consolidate.

He said: The municipal Discipline Inspection Committee plans to work in conjunction with the party committees and Discipline Inspection Committees concerned, concentrate on several typical cases and firmly investigate and handle them. We hope that Discipline Inspection Committees of various departments, districts, counties, and bureaus will also investigate and handle one or two typical cases. All leaders of party and government offices at various levels, including the cadres who have retired to the second line, should leave their posts in new enterprises and economic entities.

Wang Yaoshan said: We should also firmly stop such malfeasance as receiving gifts of money in the name of "assistance." Money or things obtained as "assistance" are banned from being used as welfare for workers and staff members or kept as a small fund for personal use in giving dinners or sending gifts.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS WORKERS HOLIDAY MEETING

OW201359 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 18 February more than 500 model workers and advanced persons from Shanghai's various fronts and representatives from various circles happily gathered at the Shanghai Exhibition Hall for a ceremonious 1985 Spring Festival get-together of model workers and advanced producers. (Yuan Zhangdu) of the municipal Trade Union Council presided over the get-together.

Attending the get-together were leading comrades of the municipal party committee, People's Congress, government, and CPPCC Committee, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Wang Daohua, Ruan Chongwu, and Li Guohao.

In his speech, Yang Di, secretary of the municipal party committee, extended festival greetings and cordial regards to the model workers, advanced persons, and people of the municipality who have contributed to reform.

WANG FANG ADDRESSES WRITERS, ARTISTS AT PARTY

OW191413 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, said to 500 writers and artists in Zhejiang yesterday at a tea party to greet Spring Festival for the literary and art circles in the province. "The party and government warmly greet your gratifying achievements. The people of the whole province are heartily obliged to you for your great contributions to creating socialist spiritual civilization. You deserve to receive respect and loving care from the party and people."

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: We are now in a great and brilliant period. We need a large number of literary and art workers to reflect the prosperous and colorful features of our time, in a timely fashion eulogize good things, denounce evils, and encourage people to make progress through hard efforts. We should protect and develop spiritual productivity in promoting socialism and create all favorable conditions for promoting the prosperity of literature and art.

Comrade Wang Fang mentioned that not long ago, at the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers Association, Comrade Hu Qili delivered a greetings message on behalf of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. The message has explained the party's principles and policies for literary and art work in the new period and is an extremely important guiding document. We must implement the party's principles and policies for literary and art work and improve the party's leadership over literary and art work.

Comrade Wang Fang said: At present, an important task is to firmly insure the freedom of creation for writers and artists. Party organizations at all levels in the province must further eradicate "left" ideological influence, show concern for and attach importance to literature and art, trust writers and artists, and adopt various kinds of effective measures to provide necessary environment and atmosphere for freedom of creation.

The tea party was presided over by Huang Yuan, vice chairman of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles. Lu Zaiyan, member of the Secretariat of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, delivered a greetings message. Responsible persons of the provincial cultural, publication, and news departments attended the meeting. The fine performances by literary and art workers added a happy atmosphere to the tea party.

WANG FANG MAKES RURAL WORK REPORT AT CONFERENCE

OW130459 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang provincial party committee, made a report at the provincial rural work conference on 1 February. He discussed seven issues.

1. Fully Understand the Fundamental Guidelines of the Central Committee's No 1 Document

Comrade Wang Fang said: The fundamental guidelines set forth in the Central Committee's No 1 Document of 1985 are: Continue to restructure the rural areas' economic administrative system and expand market regulation under the guidance of the state plan so that production can keep up with market needs, rationalization of rural production can be expedited, and the rural economy can be further enlivened. Essentially, the document aims at reforming the unified and fixed procurement systems of the state for farm produce, gradually relaxing price control, promoting the law of value, and letting market forces regulate supply and demand.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: Over the past several decades, we made it a practice to ask the peasants to produce according to state plans, and the state procured what the peasants produced. Today, we must change this system and produce what the market needs so that rural production can really be steered onto the track dominated by commodity economy. This will be another significant change following the smashing of the egalitarian practice in the rural areas.

The scope of this second reform will be even more extensive and will have even greater, far-reaching effects than the first. While the previous reform aimed primarily at settling the problems within the rural areas' collective economy, the second reform aims at abolishing the state's unified and fixed procurement systems and liberalizing price control for agricultural and sideline products. This reform certainly will involve the question of redistribution of national income between the peasants and the state, between workers and peasants, between cities and rural areas, and between the peasants of one region and peasants of another region, as well as between production and consumption. The current reform certainly will compel the rural areas and other economic departments concerned to achieve better economic results, improve the peasants' quality and living standards, and change the makeup of rural cadres, as well as the superstructure as a whole. We must fully understand the far-reaching significance of this reform, be aware of its complexity and arduousness, and take positive and active steps to guide this reform.

2. Clearly Understand the New Situation Confronting the Rural Economy

Comrade Wang Fang analyzed the new situation confronting Zhejiang's rural areas. He pointed out: The current reform to be carried out in the rural areas is by no means the idea of any individual; it is the inevitable consequence of economic development and demand of the people at home. Today the rural areas are in a transitional period of far-reaching significance, and new historical opportunities have brought us to a new starting point. First, the economic development in the urban and rural areas has exceeded the normal speed and is gaining momentum to go even faster. Second, what used to be a self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient urban and rural economy is now being replaced by an open, large-scale commodity economy. Third, the peasants, who used to seek little more than dressing warmly and eating their fill, are striving to be comparatively well-off. Fourth, the all-out urban reform has put forward new requirements for rural reform.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Before such an excellent situation which brings about changes each passing day, we certainly can and must speed up our pace of marching forward. Of course, we must also soberly realize that our thinking, work style, and methods of work still cannot keep up with the needs of developing commodity economy; certain economic administrative measures and policies today have become barriers obstructing the development of productivity; and the layout and structure of production in the rural areas are not rational enough, and they are far from being able to keep up with market demands. All these problems must be resolved in the course of the second rural reform.

3. Emancipate Our Minds From the Bondage of the Concept of Small Production

Comrade Wang Fang said: The change from a self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to a large-scale commodity economy and the change from traditional agriculture to modern agriculture require us to emancipate our minds even further and remove all ideological obstacles blocking the development of commodity economy. The current situation shows that, while we must continue to eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideas, we must also smash the narrow-minded concept of small production and regard this as an important task of building ideology in the rural areas.

Comrade Wang Fang said: To develop a large-scale commodity economy, we must have grand prospects and a trailblazing spirit. In contrast, a small producer is short-sighted and tends to become complacent. In recent years, the rural areas have begun to prosper. Since they have enough rice to eat, clothes to wear, and alcohol to drink, many people consider the situation not bad.

They are satisfied with small-scale production and ample food and clothing. They only wish to become well-off and do not dare to hope to become wealthy. They like to compare with the past and become ever more complacent through comparisons. If we do not change this mentality, it is impossible for the peasants to quickly prosper, the rural commodity economy to vigorously develop, and the entire national economy to lift-off. The rural areas have really become better off over the past few years. However, this is only a low-level of being better off. We should truly be proud when we compare with our past. However, we are still backward in many ways when compared to the advanced regions and nations.

In an era of fierce competition for commodities, we are liable to retrogress if we do not make progress. If we stop our advances, we shall fall behind tomorrow notwithstanding the fact that today, we are the best among the successful candidates. What are regarded as advanced things today can become backward things tomorrow if we do not continue to make innovations. We are now facing a global economic war, and the market is its battlefield. We must be bold in fighting, blazing a new trail, and winning in competitions. A leader in economic work who has courage and vision will always set new goals for himself. He will never be satisfied with what he has achieved in the past. He will never think of leading an easy-going life of tranquility. In the new historical period, everything we do is for the purpose of bringing prosperity to the state and the people as quickly as we can. We should strive not only to achieve prosperity but to achieve it quickly.

Comrade Wang Fang said: To develop a large-scale commodity economy, we must have a keen sense of the market. For a small producer, having self-sufficiency as his target in economic activities, the market is not important to him. For a fairly long time, the peasants have consumed most of the products they produced, with the surplus mainly purchased and marketed by the state in a unified way. Under such circumstances, nobody shows concern for, or even studies the market. One common failing that has haunted our economic work for a long time has been our practice of laying stress only on production while neglecting circulation, resulting in production being divorced from circulation. This tells us that we must deal with the question of changing the form and shifting the track if we want to further enliven the economy. In other words, we need to really shift our economy from a self-sufficient and supply economy onto the track of a commodity economy.

The market should be the starting point and the home for commodity production because we can never for a moment do without the market in developing a commodity economy. Four-production plans must be arranged in the light of market demands, funds must be circulated through the market, raw materials must be purchased on the market, products must be put on sale on the market, and information must be transmitted through the market. Since reform of the system of unified and assigned purchases, the regulatory role of the market has become increasingly more important. We are compelled to familiarize ourselves with the market, understand the market, and master the law of market activities. If we make progress on this issue, we will gain the initiative in leading economic work, and the entire outlook of the economy will be markedly improved.

Comrade Wang Fang said: A large-scale commodity economy is invariably highly socialized. In contrast, small producers can never break free from their narrow-minded regionalism. Reflected in their economic work is the one-sidedly stress of regional self-sufficiency. Thus, products with a surplus after self-sufficiency in a certain region are regarded as products in oversupply, and they are not further developed. Products that fail to achieve self-sufficiency in a certain region are regarded as products in short supply. Such products are tenaciously being developed in spite of poor economic results and high production costs. People only think of looking for resources, funds, technology and market, which are required for developing the economy, from their own small world, and they do not know how to, or lack the courage and energy to, combine the various elements needed for production within a greater scope.

There should be no regional boundaries for activities of a commodity economy. If we have no resources, we can utilize the resources of foreign lands. If we have no funds, we can borrow the funds from other people. If we have no technology, we can introduce it from other places. If we have no able persons, we can recruit them from other provinces. Our appeal to vigorously develop mountain and marine resources does not mean that mountainous areas can only rely on the resources of the mountains and the islands can only rely on the resources of the sea. We should by no means limit ourselves solely to the mountain or the sea. A mountain area or an off-shore island cannot speed up its economic development unless it reaches out to promote cooperation and joint ventures with economically more developed areas. An important topic for us leading the organization of commodity production is to learn how to bring together the production elements and promote the circulation of commodities within a larger scope.

4. Reform the System of Unified or Fixed State Purchases of Farm Products

Comrade Wang Fang said: The reform of the system of unified or fixed state purchases of farm products is a key issue during the second rural reform. The reform of this system will abolish the task of unified or fixed state purchases, expand market regulation, free the prices of farm products, and enhance the adaptability of agricultural production to market demand. In this way, we will truly be able to invigorate the rural economy.

Comrade Wang Fang said: The system of unified or fixed state purchases of farm products began during the early years after liberation when commodities were in short supply. It once played a positive role in ensuring supply and supporting construction. With the rapid development of rural productive forces, the system has shown more and more of its defects. Its biggest defect is that it cuts off the link between the peasants and the market and prevents the peasants from taking part in commodity exchange. Therefore, the peasants do not have to consider the demands of society; all they have to do is arrange production and deliver and sell their products according to state plan. As a result, many peasants do not know how to manage and operate.

In this sense, the system has indeed hurt a generation of peasants. If we do not abolish this practice today, we will be unable to make the peasants become truly independent commodity producers. The system of unified or fixed state purchases will obstruct the peasants in arranging production and readjusting production setup according to market demand. It obstructs improving the quality of farm products and increasing their variety. It does not help in breaking down monopoly nor unclogging commodity circulation; nor does it help in solving the problem of retail price of products being lower than their state purchasing price and causing more and more state subsidies. The system is detrimental to the implementation of the principle of exchange at equal value for narrowing the price scissors between agricultural products and industrial products. It obstructs the improvement of management and economic results by the state enterprises that sell or process farm and sideline products. In short, the reform of the system of unified or fixed state purchases is imperative under the circumstances because the system is not in harmony with large-scale commodity production.

Comrade Wang Fang said: In accordance with the guidelines of the (1985) Central No 1 Document and in consideration of our province's realities, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have studied the problem and decided to successively free the purchases of 50 farm products that are subject to unified or fixed state purchases. The peasants will no longer be assigned the task of unified or fixed state purchases. The unified purchases of grain, cotton, and edible oil will be changed to contract purchases. Silk cocoons and jute will be purchased by contract at negotiated prices.

The fixed state purchases of sugarcane and tea will be abolished, and they will be purchased and marketed at negotiated prices through various channels. The fixed state purchases of pigs, aquatic products, and urban vegetables will be abolished, and their purchases and marketing will be gradually freed and will be made at negotiated prices according to quality. After the fixed state purchases of timber and bamboo are abolished, we will set up an open market for them, advocate direct contact between the producers and the markets and permit multichannel purchases and marketing at negotiated prices. The felling of trees must be done with a permit, and indiscriminate felling is prohibited. All medicinal herbs will be purchased and marketed freely, except certain herbs that shall be purchased by contract at negotiated prices.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: After the unified and fixed state purchases are abolished, how do we provide guidance through planning and maintain the normal order of commodity exchange? An important way is to make great efforts to promote the contract system for the purchase and marketing of farm products. We should learn how to use contracts to provide market information to peasants, open up new channels of circulation, direct agricultural production, and protect the interests of both the buyers and the sellers.

With the signing of various contracts between the departments and organizations concerned and the peasants with regard to orders, barters, purchases, and marketing, we will establish a new producer-market relationship that truly displays the principle of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and exchange at equal value. Contracts should be protected by law. After a contract is signed, both parties must strictly abide by it. If a party violates the contract, it must bear the economic responsibility as well as the legal responsibility.

Comrade Wang Fang said: Abolishing the unified and fixed state procurement systems, and liberalizing the prices of farm produce will cause the state-operated industrial and commercial enterprises some additional problems. But these are problems emerging in the course of progress and change, and can certainly be combated with some effort, while these problems can be regarded as a pressure, as well as a motivating force, compelling us to keep up with the new situation, improve operations and management, change the attitude of waiting for state support, seriously implement the principle of exchange at equal value, improve our work in all quarters, and do all we can to cut expenditure.

5. Continue To Restructure Rural Area Production

Comrade Wang Fang said: Restructuring rural areas' production is made necessary by the steady development of the rural and the national economy as a whole. First, following the steady improvement of living standards of people in cities and rural areas, the pattern of consumption is becoming increasingly diversified, more and more high-grade goods are needed, and this requires the rural areas to produce a diverse variety of good quality farm and sideline products. Second, the current traditional production method will not be able to help achieve the quadruplication goal in the rural areas, nor can it make the peasants more affluent. Third, to establish a new relationship of mutual support and harmonious development between cities and rural areas, and to narrow the gap between them, we must also rearrange the agricultural, industrial, and commercial layout.

The restructuring of rural areas' production is, in fact, an important part of the rationalization of the economic structure as a whole. Fourth, as the province is opening its door wider to the outside world, and expanding its foreign trade, the rural areas are required to produce more commodities needed by the world market, and to provide all types of services.

Fifth, restructuring rural areas' production is also a pressing task in establishing a system with a good ecological cycle. In short, we must understand the significance of restructuring rural areas' production from the level of building a socialist society with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: While we were promoting the system of responsibilities in agricultural production in recent years, we also accomplished a great deal in restructuring rural areas' production, and the situation of depending totally on farmland has undergone fairly significant changes. As a coastal province and a part of the Changjiang Delta, Zhejiang should have an open system of trade, as well as industrial and agricultural production. This requires us to properly restructure the existing system of production in the rural areas, meeting the needs of the market at home and abroad as our objective.

Comrade Wang Fang said: To do a good job in restructuring production in Zhejiang's rural areas, we must properly rearrange the layout of crops, and actively develop economic and forage crops. We must exert great efforts to strengthen the weak links, and promptly change the situation of "underdevelopment" in forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. We must support, and encourage the peasants to develop, or cosponsor household industry, and their undertakings should be treated equally as collective enterprises, sponsored by townships or towns.

Township and town enterprises should have more ambitious objectives. Not only should they produce goods to meet domestic market needs, but should also take active steps to explore the international market. This requires us to act boldly to use foreign capital, replace outmoded technology, recruit and use all capable personnel, develop new products, improve the proficiency of staff members and workers, and achieve better economic performances.

Developing tertiary industry focusing on commerce is a task of top priority. We must regard developing tertiary industry as a strategic priority in our economic development, and exert great efforts to promote it. We must, particularly, make an effort to promote commercial communications and transportation, information, consultative, tourism, and catering services. Scientific research, and technical services in the rural areas, should keep up with the need to restructure production in rural areas. We must pay great attention to the development of market towns in the rural areas.

6. Improve the Proficiency of Grassroots Cadres in the Rural Areas.

Comrade Wang Fang said: It is a common situation today that grassroots party organizations and cadres in the rural areas are far from being competent enough to keep up with the new situation. Because of the many adjustments during the past several years, the age and educational makeup of the members of the leading bodies at and above county-level units are now much better than before.

By means of elections and hiring, township-level leading bodies have also been reinforced by many young and educated cadres. However, party organizations at various levels have yet to pay adequate attention to the problem of building rural area party branches and village-level administrative and economic organizations. Beginning this year, all localities must work systematically to readjust the leading bodies of all townships and villages.

We must act boldly to promote to leading bodies those people supporting the party lines, eager to work for the masses' interests, young and educated, understanding commodity economy, and knowing the way to affluence, so that they will gradually become the dominant elements in the leading groups. Although some people are not yet cadres, they are the actual organizers of the rural areas' commodity economic activities and, in the minds of the masses, leaders without the status of leaders. We should first of all promote these people to leading posts where they can give full scope to their role.

Comrade Wang Fang said: To strengthen leadership over rural area economic construction, it is particularly necessary to do a good job in reorganizing and building grassroots party organizations in the rural areas.

In the meantime, our most important job is to recruit party members from among young people, so that we can replace the aging grassroots organizations in the rural areas with party branches, in which the majority of members are young. This also involves creating conditions for rectifying the party organizations in the rural areas and building stronger leading bodies there. CYL organs, and women's and militia organizations, must also be reorganized and built into organs capable of playing a more important role.

7. Improve the Leadership Method and Work Style

Comrade Wang Fang pointed out: Organizing large-scale commodity economic activities is a highly unfamiliar, new subject to leaders at all levels. Such being the case, our thinking, work style, and work method must all undergo a fundamental change.

Leaders at all levels must therefore turn their attention from attending to micro-economic activities to making macroeconomic policy decisions, from performing tactical acts to making strategic moves, from promoting production to developing the market, from attending simply to management to providing the needed services and administering economic work with economic means. Meanwhile, we must not forget promoting the building of a civilization with socialist spirit.

Comrade Wang Fang concluded his report by stressing: The approach taken by party committees and governments at all levels in carrying out reform of the economic structure, which is an arduous and complex task, must be resolute; their steps must be firm and steady; their initial projects should be cautious; and their guidance to the task must be meticulous. Currently, they must pay particular attention to thwarting the three new evil winds, characterized by party and government organs taking advantage of their authority to operate commercial businesses, raising commodity prices thoughtlessly, and giving out cash and other awards in kind indiscriminately.

The current provincial rural work conference began on 29 January. Attending the meeting are leading comrades of various municipalities, prefectures, and countries; leaders in charge of township and town enterprises, financial and trade affairs, and agricultural production, and leading comrades of various departments under various provincial organs.

WANG ON PROBLEMS IN GUANGDONG TERTIARY EDUCATION

HK190333 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0321 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Report: "Guangdong Vice Governor Wang Pingshan Says Backwardness of Guangdong's Tertiary Education Is Affecting Economic Development"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 16 Feb (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- With regard to Guangdong's educational problems, Wang Pingshan, vice governor, has recently said that in Guangdong, which has favorable conditions and an important geographical position, its tertiary education ranks 22d among all provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions throughout the nation. The number of people who have received a tertiary education is far lower than the national average per 10,000. If such a condition should remain unchanged, it will inevitably impede economic development.

According to Wang, Guangdong abounds in natural resources and is a close neighbor to Hong Kong and Macao; and it was somewhat early in opening to the world. However, Guangdong's level of economic development has been ideal, and the chief reason is backwardness in education, in particular, in tertiary education. Guangdong ranks 22d among all the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in China. In China as a whole, 11 out of every 10,000 people have received a tertiary education. However, in Guangdong the figure is only 8.3 per 10,000 people. It has been learned that this gap is still widening.

Wang Pingshan holds that Guangdong must not begrudge the expense and should ensure investment in education. And it should double its efforts so as to make the number of students at university level catch up with the Chinese average. Besides, it is necessary to "hand over the policies to the universities, so that they may have more decision-making power." Institutes of education should be run with "flexibility," so as to improve the results of running the schools. The government should encourage the localities to run universities of applied sciences, without taking the responsibility for distributing work after the students graduate and to train qualified people for themselves.

HAINAN PLA UNIT APOLOGIZES FOR INCORRECT ACTIONS

HK151516 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, leading members of the CPC Committee of the air unit of the naval force stationed on the island led some comrades of their organs who had taken part in the three supports and two militaries to the leadership organs of the Qiongzhan County party and government, despite a mild rain. They offered apologies to the leading comrades of the local party and government and the comrades who were hurt during the Great Cultural Revolution. The former also sought the latter's views. They further eliminated the leftist pernicious influence brought about by the three supports and two militaries.

Qiongzhan County was a main place where this PLA unit shouldered the tasks of three supports and two militaries during the Great Cultural Revolution. Due to the guidance by the incorrect leftist line, comrades of the PLA unit had taken part in the three supports and two militaries, supported some so-called rebels, injured some cadres and people, and caused some evil effects.

Leading members of the PLA unit CPC Committee led comrades concerned to the leadership organ of the county CPC Committee to examine on their own initiative the problems emerging in the course of the three supports and two militaries and to humbly seek the views of leaders of the local party and government and of the comrades who had been injured. They summed up lessons together from the Great Cultural Revolution and strengthened unity and friendship.

MAO ON GEARING HUNAN PRODUCTION TO MARKET NEEDS

HK150423 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] After he conducted a penetrating investigation in the rural areas in January, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, proposed that leaders at all levels must implement seriously and well this year's rural policies, must vigorously expand commodity markets, and must organize the production of various products this year in accordance with market needs.

In the beginning and middle of January, Comrade Mao Zhiyong went to prefectures and cities, including Zhuzhou, Chenzhou, Lingling, and Shaoyang, to investigate and inspect rural economic work. Responsible persons of Youxian County told Comrade Mao Zhiyong that the per-capita net income in Youxian County last year was some 90 yuan higher than the preceding year. The cadres and the masses greatly support this year's policies of the central authorities. After reform of the system of monopoly and assigned procurement of agricultural products, peasants can gain more material benefits. Peasants throughout the county can increase their net income by some 7 million yuan only from two items -- pigs and timber. Comrade Mao Zhiyong expressed the hope that the county CPC Committee will seriously implement this year's rural policies so that the rural economy can be enlivened even more and the peasants can get rich more quickly.

In Chenzhou, when comrades of the prefectural CPC Committee were talking about some agricultural and sideline products selling very well in Guangdong, Comrade Mao Zhiyong proposed: It is necessary to regard Guangdong as a large market of Chenzhou and Hunan, to keep ties with them on our own initiative, and to sign contracts with them so as to promote the great development of our province's commodity production. In the future, so long as we guarantee the completion of the task of transporting coal to our province, with the approval of the prefectures, the remaining portion of coal can be transported out of the province.

Daoxian County vigorously readjusted its internal agricultural structure last year and its output of tangerines, sugarcane, flue-cured tobacco, and red melon seeds doubled over that of the preceding year. Having listened to its report, Mao Zhiyong said: In readjusting the rural industrial structure, we must be bold in proceeding from our local actual situation, must give full play to our own superiority, must do what is suitable, must develop what the markets need, and must produce that for which economic results are good. We must hand the decisionmaking power of readjusting the rural industrial structure over to peasants so as to allow them to organize production in accordance with market needs.

GUIZHOU ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CURBING PRICE HIKES

HK130344 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Text] In order to strengthen control over prices and curb price hikes, the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administration Bureau and the provincial Pricing Bureau jointly issued a circular not long ago, calling for resolutely halting illegal acts of arbitrary price hikes and the disruption of economic order.

The circular pointed out: At present some state-run and collective enterprises and institutions and individuals industrial and commercial operators in the province, by taking advantage of economic restructuring and under the pretext of enlivening the economy, have violated the regulations on price controls by arbitrarily increasing prices and increasing prices in a disguised way, thus seriously disrupting social and economic order and infringing upon the interests of the state and consumers. In view of this, industrial and commercial administration departments and pricing departments at all levels must strengthen control over prices and resolutely halt illegal acts of violating the regulations on price control and arbitrarily increasing prices. Those who have made serious mistakes in this respect and exerted a bad influence must be dealt with according to the law.

The circular pointed out: All enterprises and goods supply departments must set prices and charges according to state regulations regarding the means of production, such as pig iron, steel, coal, and cement, if these products are listed in the state mandatory plans. Those products which are manufactured according to state plans cannot be sold at high prices as products above the plans. The prices of the above means of production which were bought by goods supply and other business operation departments from other provinces must be set reasonably. Industrial and commercial administration and pricing departments must cooperate with other relevant departments in opening up markets for important goods. All goods which are distributed in accordance with internal plans cannot be sold at high prices.

State prices should be set for the means of production, such as chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals, and agricultural machines if they are distributed according to state plans. For a part of the means of production, such as grain, oil, pork, and beef and mutton supplied to the people of Hui nationality, which is supplied according to unified plans, their prices should be fixed. As for the part which is supplied beyond the unified plans, the prices can be negotiated according to relevant regulations. It is impermissible to arbitrarily increase prices and extend the scope of goods of negotiated prices. Floating prices are not allowed for famous brand bicycles, sewing machines, television sets, national famous-brand wine, local famous-brand wine, salt, coal for civilian use, mechanical watches and medicines, and cigarettes.

As for those commodities in which floating prices are allowed it is necessary to strictly control the varieties, prices, and floating range of these commodities. Unreasonable prices and the floating prices set in violation of relevant stipulations should be resolutely rectified. The prices of such commodities as wine, sugar, candy, cakes, children's garments, toys, and firecrackers should be set if there exist relevant regulations on their prices. If their prices are open, it is also necessary to set reasonable prices according to their quality. No production or business operation units are allowed to drive up prices and disrupt the market by taking advantage of holidays.

The circular stressed that state and collective enterprises and institutions and all professional responsible departments must conduct education on pricing policy for the units under their administration and the staff and workers, conscientiously carry out pricing policy, and place themselves under the administration of pricing departments. Individual laborers associations at all levels must strengthen education on individual industrial and commercial operators obeying discipline and abiding by the law and in business ethnics.

The circular finally demanded that industrial and commercial administration departments and pricing departments at all levels treat price examination and supervision work as an important part in the present business management work, enliven those enterprises which should be enlivened and administer those enterprises which should be administered properly according to policies, and resolutely investigate and deal with cases in violation of policies and rules on pricing.

XIZANG'S YIN SPEAKS AT JOURNALISM AWARD MEETING

HK150341 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 February, the regional Journalists Association and the regional Journalism Association held a commendation meeting at the regional Radio and Television Department to award trophies and money to 3 national outstanding journalists, 30 regional outstanding journalists, 9 advanced collectives, and writers of good news reports for 1984.

Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said that at a time when the new year of the Zang nationality and Spring Festival are approaching, the regional Journalists Association has held a meeting of outstanding journalists. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee, I extend my gratitude to the journalists who have been fighting on the plateau and warmly congratulate the comrades that have been awarded.

He hoped that in the new year, the comrades on the journalistic front will continue to emancipate their minds, break with conventions, and properly carry out news reporting and propaganda work with a pioneering spirit in order to greet the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the Xizang Autonomous Region, to make success in the economic restructuring in the region, to achieve Xizang's prosperity, and to make people rich as soon as possible.

Yedongqincuo, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee, attended the meeting. Comrade (Qiong Jue), vice president of the regional Journalists Association, presided over the commendation meeting.

Comrade (Luosangxinba) and (Wang Zhan), vice presidents of the regional Journalists Association, and Comrades (Han Yong), (Wang Changkuan), (Ge Lai), (Wang Xiang), as well as responsible persons of various journalistic units, attended the meeting. Also attending the meeting were representatives of all journalistic units in the region.

HEBEI URGES READJUSTING RURAL PRODUCTION MIX

HK200248 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Station commentary: "It Is Imperative To Readjust the Rural Production Mix"]

[Excerpts] China has achieved successful experiences after 5 years of practice in reforms of the rural economy, and extremely profound changes have occurred in the rural areas. Many places have started to embark on the path of enrichment.

However, in the process of the switch of rural production to commodity economy, there are a number of phenomena of disharmony. For instance, agricultural production is still to some degree out of tune with the needs of the markets and society. In some places it is difficult to sell grain or cotton. Some places attach no importance to developing forestry and animal husbandry. The number of pigs and sheep being raised has fallen. Commodity circulation channels are clogged in some mountain areas, and agricultural and sideline products and minerals cannot be shipped out. The peasants in some poor areas feel that there are few outlets for getting rich, and so on.

There are many reasons for these problems, but an important one is that the rural economy has not been further opened up and enlivened, and the rural commodity production mix is irrational in the new conditions of development. We must therefore resolve to reform the rural production mix. Only thus can new strides be taken in developing the rural economy. As far as the majority of rural areas are concerned, this readjustment can be carried out at three levels:

1. Readjustment of the crop cultivation mix. Under the premise of maintaining steady growth in grain output, we should appropriately reduce the grain and cotton area and expand the areas of other industrial crops. We should grow more oil-bearing crops and miscellaneous grain. Countries close to Beijing and Tianjin, the suburban areas of medium and small cities, and industrial and mining areas should grow more vegetables in greater variety, to meet market requirements.
2. Readjustment of the mix of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, and fisheries. At present forestry, animal husbandry, and fisheries hardly exist or are developing very slowly in many places. The proportion of their output value is very small. We must be resolved to change this situation.
3. Readjustment of the rural product mix. This refers to agriculture, industry, commerce, and tertiary industry, and includes rural industry, commerce, and pre- and post-production services. These are currently weak links in rural economic development.

XING ARTICLE ON LEADING HEBEI MASSES TO RICHES

HK130304 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Issue No 2 for 1985 of the biweekly GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER], which is sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee, carries an article by Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, entitled "Leading the Masses To Get Rich Is the Bounden Duty of Party Members."

The article says: On 4 and 5 January this year, city CPC Committee secretaries and county heads of 21 counties in Baoding Prefecture and Mancheng County in Baoding City reported to leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee in Zhongnanhai the good news about the increase in per-capita income in 1984 by 100 yuan. They were highly praised by the CPC Central Committee.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: The fact that the per-capita income throughout Baoding Prefecture increased by 100 yuan is of great significance. The basic confidence of quadrupling China's gross industrial and agricultural output value must be placed in the rural areas. The function of the spiritual strength resulting from Baoding Prefecture's achievements is much stronger than that of the material strength yielded by it. It encourages the confidence not only of the people of Baoding Prefecture in quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value but also that of the people throughout the province and the country.

Achieving the quadrupling of the gross industrial and agricultural output value and the four modernizations will make our country powerful and enrich the people. This is our basic starting point, and is the strong desire and demand of the people. What do the people expect our Communist Party to do?

1. They expect our Communist Party to lead them in abolishing the exploiting class, to eliminate the system of exploitation, to stand up, and to strive for liberation. We have achieved this.

2. They expect our Communist Party to lead them get rich. We are doing this, and they have begun taking the road of getting rich.

The Chinese Communist Party is the vanguard of the working class and is the faithful representative of the interests of the people of all nationalities in China. If the result of the work of our party is that people's material life and cultural life cannot constantly improve, the party leadership will be unsuccessful and the people will not genuinely and sincerely support us. Therefore, every Communist Party member must fully understand that making our country powerful and enriching the people as soon as possible is the duty entrusted to us by history and is the main content and the hallmark of wholeheartedly serving the people. Doing our best to lead the masses to get rich reflects a party member's conscientiousness, ideological level, and true qualities.

In this problem, due to leftist mistakes for many years, we took the tortuous road and wasted much time. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee formulated the correct line, principles, and policies so that all aspects of our work has undergone a great change and a new thriving situation has emerged. We must firmly grasp this opportune time to sum up and popularize advanced experiences and to speed up enriching the masses so that the people's material and cultural life will become better and better year by year.

How can we lead the masses to get rich? Comrade Xing's article says: Judging from the experiences of some advanced prefectures in our province, we can summarize them in four phrases: 1) rely on policies; 2) persist in reform; 3) readjust groups well; and 4) stress on the methods. Centered on these four phrases, after the article gives detailed expositions, it points out: In a word, the masses' road to getting rich is very broad. So long as we emancipate our minds, seek truth from facts, and, in accordance with party's policies, allow the masses to explore and to create, we can surely do rural economic work even better and can help the masses to get rich as soon as possible. We must make outstanding achievements in 1985 to repay the CPC Central Committee for its concern for the people of our province.

TIANJIN ADOPTS MEASURES TO STOP MALPRACTICES

SK191345 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0630 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 16 February, the municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held a municipal meeting of party members and cadres to relay the guidelines of the relevant instructions of the central authority and to draw up a plan for resolutely eliminating new unhealthy practices.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, and Tan Shaowen, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Yan Dakai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Guo Chunyuan, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and responsible persons of the municipal CPC Committee Standing Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, the municipal Advisory Commission, the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission, the municipal CPC Committee, the PLA units stationed in Tianjin, the Tianjin Garrison District, departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties, and bureaus.

Zhang Zaiwang, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, made a speech at the meeting.

He said: Under the current excellent situation, we should remain sober-minded. The economic situation in our Tianjin Municipality is as excellent as that throughout the nation. In 1984, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the entire municipality showed an increase of 11.5 percent over the previous year. The national income showed an increase of 8 percent. The output of food, clothing, goods, for daily use, and various commodities comprehensively increased. The total volume of retail sales of commodities increased by 18.1 percent over the previous year. The per capita monthly living expenses of urban families increased by 21.4 percent over the previous year and the per capita annual net income of peasant families increased by 88 yuan over the previous year. The municipality had fulfilled the 20 great tasks for improving urban and rural people's livelihood set by the municipal government last year. Especially since last November, news of victory and happy news has kept pouring in. The people in both urban and rural areas are satisfied with this. Under the great excellent situation, new problems concerning economic work that merit our attention have emerged. As far as Tianjin is concerned, at the end of last year, bonuses were presented in an over-concentrated manner, some expensive consumer goods were in short supply, and, simultaneously, some units engaged in practices of arbitrarily giving materials, hosting receptions, and giving presents. These problems do not bring about great damage to our economic work at present, though. However, if arbitrarily let the problems go unchecked, production, construction, social life, and economic restructuring will be greatly influenced. We should strictly pay attention to this. Thus, we decided to adopt the following few measures:

1. We should not use public funds to give any kinds of parties, tea parties, or receptions, to engage in extravagance and waste or to practice formalism in the name of joyfully celebrating the Spring Festival Day;
- 2) we should not use public funds to give receptions and presents or to arbitrarily issue souvenirs;
- 3) we should not arbitrarily raise the prices of goods;
- 4) we should not resell at a profit the means of production and durable consumer goods;
- 5) we should not arbitrarily give bonuses and materials.
- 6) we should not expand institutional purchasing power;
- 7) personnel of party, government, and Army organs are not allowed to run businesses;
- 8) we should not resell foreign exchange at a profit;
- 9) we should not make tours in the name of celebrating the Spring Festival;
- 10) we should store up the commodities in short supply and [words indistinct].

Li Ruihuan pointed out: The implementation of these 10 measures is related to the great situation. The entire party must be mobilized, seek unity of thinking, make concerted efforts, and cooperatively attend to the work of implementing the 10 measures.

NINGXIA CPC SECRETARY ADDRESSES PRESS FORUM

HK160934 Xining NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

[Report: "Li Xuezhi Speaks at Forum of Responsible Comrades of Press Units and Publishing Houses Held by the Propaganda Department of the Ningxia Autonomous Regional CPC Committee"]

[Text] On 4 February the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee held a forum of responsible comrades of the central press units stationed in Xining and the regional press units and publishing houses to discuss the question of how to improve the propaganda quality of press work and to serve the central work of the party more satisfactorily. Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, including Li Xuezhi, Hao Tingzao, and Liu Guofan, attended the meeting. Regional CPC Committee Secretary Li Xuezhi delivered an important speech.

Comrade Li Xuezhi said: In 1984 all press units in our region did a lot of work in accordance with the requirements of promoting the economy with party rectification, of judging party rectification by economic performance, and of "bringing about an upswing in Ningxia first." As an important component of the whole party's work, press work is a glorious one. The fine situation in our region last year involved the hard labor of the comrades from the press units and the contributions of all comrades on the journalists front.

Talking about how to do a better job in the current press and publicity work, Comrade Li Xuezhi pointed out: First, press publicity must be carried out in strict accordance with the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Economic Structure," the four major issues set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang that should be grasped in 1985, and the outline of the regional CPC Committee for the work in 1985. It is necessary to publicize, love, and build Ningxia and to extensively mobilize the people of all nationalities throughout the region in "bringing about an upswing in Ningxia first" and quadrupling the gross value of industrial and agricultural production. In carrying out publicity work, we must proceed from the actual conditions in our region, seek truth from facts, and stress the main points. Attaching importance to the development of industry, agriculture, and commerce is an important principle in construction. It is absolutely necessary to publicize it extensively.

Second, earnest efforts should be made to do a good job in press reform. It is necessary to sum up experiences, to further institute and improve the system of personal responsibility and to define the tasks. Those who fulfill their tasks satisfactorily should be encouraged and rewarded and those who perform their tasks unsatisfactorily should be criticized. It is necessary to further improve administration and management and, in line with the special features of press units, to engage in some service work in order to increase their income and to improve the welfare of the staff. Efforts should be made to adopt strong and specific measures to strengthen the contingent of press workers and to improve their political and professional quality. It is necessary to conscientiously study party principles and policies and the speeches and articles of central leading comrades, to enhance party spirit, to improve the style of news gathering, and to foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. It is particularly necessary to step up the training and improving of young press workers in order to strengthen the contingent of press workers with fresh blood. Old comrades must do a good job in passing on experience, giving help, and setting examples so that there will be no lack of successors to carry on our press work and so that we can adapt ourselves to the needs of the new situation.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the militancy and ideological content of news reports and to pay attention to their authenticity. We must support and commend advanced figures who have both a pioneering spirit and inventiveness. We must be bold in criticizing erroneous ideas or deeds, and particularly the unhealthy practices that have emerged in the course of reform. Only in this way can press work have high prestige and people enjoy reading press reports. It is necessary to organize people to write more articles or commentaries that carry a lot of weight and to increase the ideological content of press reports. Our news reports must be true. Both the editors and reporters should step up investigation and study, listen more to views from various quarters, and strive to ensure the accuracy of news reports. It is necessary to reform the style of reporting conference news. Important meetings of the regional CPC Committee and Government must be reported but the speeches of leading comrades should only be published in excerpts. Departments professional work meetings should be reported less frequently. Greater efforts should be made to reflect the activities of the grassroots units and the cadres and masses at the grassroots level. The comrades on the journalistic front must make persistent efforts, do a still better job in 1985, and make more contributions for the building of the two civilizations.

QINGHAI 1ST-STAGE RECTIFICATION ACHIEVES RESULTS

HK200205 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, on the afternoon of 14 February, the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a forum of members of liaison groups for first-stage party rectification to discuss experiences gained in this stage and air views on future rectification work. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Huanjiecailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and director of its Party Rectification Office, extended regards and thanks to the members of the liaison groups.

He said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and with the help of the liaison group sent by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, first-stage party rectification has in general developed healthily and basically reached its predicted goal. As a result of party rectification, we have exposed and solved problems of serious impurity in the party in ideology, work style, and organization, enhanced the ideological and work level of the whole party, promoted a more marked turn for the better in party style, and spurred the development of reforms and economic work.

Comrade Huanjiecailang said: There are still certain defects in first-stage party rectification. There are still some problems and shortcomings in certain units carrying out rectification. He expressed the hope that the liaison personnel would work to make a complete success of first-stage party rectification.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF DANGERS OF ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW200447 Taipei CHINA POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Senator Strom Thurmond's Findings"]

[Text] United States Senator Strom Thurmond's findings after a brief four-day visit to the Republic of China deserve careful attention by the Reagan administration and U.S. congressional leaders.

The considered views expressed by Senator Thurmond, president pro tempore of the Senate, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and ranking majority member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, that "it is vital to keep the ROC strong" so that Communist China will be "deterred from seeking to invade the ROC by force" are the most succinct statement on the situation.

The 83-year-old Republican statesman from South Carolina told the press conference prior to his departure from Taipei that mainland China has lacked a competent military structure for a long time but has begun to obtain modern equipment which threaten the military balance in the region. He said that "I have been advised that there are certain military equipment needs and I will work with the President of the United States upon my return to see how those needs can best be met."

The above straightforward statements show Senator Thurmond's speedy grasp of the crux of the situation of the ROC's arms requirements as contrasted with the recent U.S. sales to the Chinese Communists. Compared with the sizable arms sales the United States joint chiefs of staff promised in principle to sell to the Chinese Communists, the recent offer of spare parts and supplies to support our Air Force planes worth about U.S.\$86 million is indeed insignificant.

Much more needs to be offered to us in order to counteract Chinese Communist gains from the United States. In this respect, Senator Thurmond's emphasis on "balance in the region" as the "key issue" is absolutely right. If the Armed Forces of the Republic of China cannot achieve quantitative equality with the Chinese Communist Armed Forces, the former should be given at least a qualitative equality with or even superiority over the latter. That was the reason why our authorities have hoped that the United States will supply us with more sophisticated fighters such as the F-20s or other modern arms to deter the Chinese Communists.

The granting of more up-to-date arms to the ROC by the United States will not only benefit the security of the Republic of China but also its neighbors in the Asian and Pacific region. Those nations, like Malaysia and Indonesia, are keenly aware of the deadly peril to their security from a rearmed Peking regime.

On the other hand, it would be a long way for the Peking regime to counteract Soviet aggressive menace with the arms sales supplied by the United States, costing many billions of U.S. dollars, and Peking could threaten its neighbors instantly with those U.S. arms sales. It would be most dangerous for the United States to provide Peking with any arms sales to modernize its Armed Forces. The United States should realize that Peking has also been receiving spare parts and other supplies from the Soviets for its arsenal plants and Armed Forces to render them combat ready.

Moreover, any suggestion that Peking would use U.S. arms purely for defensive purposes is misleading and mistaken. Judging from its military activities at the Vietnamese border, it is bent on another invasion of Vietnam attempting to "teach the latter another lesson" to retrieve its humiliating defeat of its first invasion which Teng Hsiao-ping launched a few years ago.

Senator Thurmond's conclusion that if a stable military balance can be maintained, there will be an opportunity to work out differences between nations in the region using peaceful means is quite right if the Chinese Communists are not permitted to gain modern arms from the United States. If not, Peking will be able to upset any military balance there may be this region.

Senator Thurmond's comment on Henry Liu's murder that it should not affect U.S. arms sales to the Republic of China is also most welcome. It should discourage further agitations against the Republic of China by those self-seeking people in the United States who are always trying to fish in troubled waters. The senator's views that "I don't think any one incident should alter our good relations" reflected his true understanding and appreciation of Sino-U.S. relations.

TAIPEI TO CLOSELY WATCH U.S. POLICY TREND

OW181153 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The Executive Yuan has indicated that the government will watch closely the trend of U.S. policy toward the Republic of China and will try to promote Sino-American friendly relations.

In the written statement in reply to legislators' inquiry about questions concerning Sino-U.S. relations, the Executive Yuan added: The government has, through various channels, urged the U.S. side to sell us high-performance weapons that we need in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act.

The Executive Yuan stressed: The issue of Sino-U.S. relations was not a topic for debates during the latest U.S. presidential election because the Republican Party and the Democratic Party did not differ greatly in the policy toward the Republic of China. Substantive relations between the Republic of China and the United States have continued and developed in recent years, and the (?talks on arms sales) have also continued.

COMMUNISTS HOPE FOR U.S. HELP IN TAKING TAIWAN

OW201045 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chinese Communists have been strangely silent about the Republic of China on Taiwan of late. Since Teng Hsiao-ping talked of boycotting Taiwan with sea blockade, almost nothing has been said. Nor has the United States been belabored for assuring the Republic of China's security with the Taiwan Relations Act. Has anything changed? In one sense, that of intention, everything is the same. The Chinese Reds mean to have Taiwan one way or another, by hook or crook. But they seem to have new hope of American help in the process. This does not mean that the United States would join in the attack on Taiwan. That would be unthinkable. The American people will never allow it. The assistance for Peking will come through the modernization of the Chinese Communist military machine, while the ROC was limited to the weapons it has been using for the last decade and longer.

Washington attributes the rearmament of Red China to the aggressive threat of the Soviet Union. However, the arms that might be used against Russia would also be used for attack on a weakened Taiwan. Or if not weakened, at least Free China that hasn't been allowed to keep up with the chief antagonist. Despite certain military weakness on the part of the ROC, there are also new strength. The Republic of China is making more of its own weapons today. If Peking should attack, it will find that several countries of the world will prepare to help Taiwan not only with weapons, but with counsel.

Militarists have said that the Chinese Communists do not have the knowhow and equipment to cross the 100-mile-wide Taiwan Strait. That is not a certainty. However, it must be kept in mind that Hitler was never able to cross the English Channel against the British who at the time were probably weaker than Free China. The Republic of China is now making its own missiles. In a few years, these will be sufficient not only to stop surface forces, but to keep command of the air. Probably much will depend on the United States keeping its pledged words in the Taiwan Relations Act. By implication, this American law promises that the United States will step into the battle at least to stop it. Red China does not accept this, nor do we expect that the United States will send an expeditionary force to Taiwan. That would not be necessary, nor would the Americans have to fight the Chinese Communists in the air and on the sea. The weakness of Peking against Vietnam shows that with adequate weaponry the Republic of China would be a sufficient match for the Chinese Communists. The body of water that lies between would make quite a difference. One aspect is certain, the Red Chinese will not give up its efforts to destroy Free China. They must be committed to this, lest in time the Republic of China becomes strong enough to offer the people of the mainland a government of freedom and democracy. The Communists will strike in self-defense because they want the only successful China.

ARMED FORCES ALERTED OVER NEW YEAR HOLIDAY

OW161005 Taipei CNA in English 0943 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Taipei, Feb. 16 (CNA) -- The Armed Forces will be in full alert throughout the lunar new year holiday season, the Ministry of National Defense announced yesterday.

A naval fleet consisting of destroyers and submarines will conduct combat training in anti-submarine warfare while patrolling the Taiwan Straits.

Air patrol in the Taiwan Straits will be beefed up, while the ground forces both on Taiwan proper and the offshore islands will also conduct exercises and remain combat ready, the Defense Ministry said.

BRIEFS

1984 LIVESTOCK FARMING GROWTH -- Taipei, 13 Feb (CNA) -- The Republic of China's livestock farming registered a growth of 5.3 percent in 1984 from the year before, the Council of Agriculture said Wednesday. According to statistics of the council, this nation's farmers raised a total of 9.37 million head of hogs valued at NT dollar 49 billion (nearly U.S. dollar 1.2 billion). The total value of hogs raised in 1984 exceeded that of rice production, which reached 2.3 million kilo-tons, totaling NT dollar 40 billion (about U.S. dollar 1 billion). Meanwhile, this nation exported U.S. dollar 183 million worth of frozen pork in 1984, surpassing greatly the export of sugar, which was U.S. dollar 33 million in value. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0254 GMT 14 Feb 85 OW]

CHING PAO ON STRUGGLE FOR PRESS FREEDOM IN PRC

HK150909 Hong Kong CHING PAO in Chinese No 91, 10 Feb 85 pp 20, 22

[Report by Pai Ting: "Hu Yaobang Clarifies Three Debated Issues, Hu Jiwei Talks About Successes and Errors of the Party's Paper"]

[Text] An article was carried in the last issue of CHING PAO, in which the author spoke in defense of the famous mainland reporter Liu Binyan. The article raised the question of why Liu Binyan had been left off the list of 50 people to be commended at the conference to commend excellent journalism workers, called jointly by the Propaganda Department under the Central Committee and the All-China Journalists' Association at the end of November 1984, a fact which has caught the attention of readers at home and abroad.

This question was well put, and timely, because hardly a month after the problem had been exposed, a new situation has emerged in Beijing, namely, at the Fourth Congress of the Chinese Writers' Association, Liu Binyan was elected, with the number of votes he received only being exceeded by those for Ba Jin. This has caused much talk among the press in Beijing, and the overwhelming majority holds that this has given expression not only to the writers' respect and support for Liu Binyan, but also to their deep sympathy at the unfair treatment of Liu Binyan, who has been straightforward and who has never evaded social contradictions.

Liu Binyan is now a RENMIN RIBAO reporter, and his membership in the writers' association is only a sideline occupation. Many people are simultaneously reporters and writers, and the application of such a form of literature as so-called "reportage" to newspapers is more journalistic than literary. However, it is hardly understandable that regarding the same Liu Binyan, the journalists' association has denied the fact that he is an excellent writer, while the writers' association has elected him to the new leadership. How are we to explain such a great difference between the journalistic and literary fields? This may perhaps be the real problem.

Hu Jiwei Makes a Historical Analysis of the Party's Paper

The mainland has really made fairly great progress in its journalistic undertaking in recent years, which can be said to be the most prosperous period over the past 2 decades. With regard to the various categories of newspapers and their circulation, today newspapers of all categories in circulation number 1,300, and the total circulation for each day's issues is more than 116 million, averaging 1 for every 10 people, and it can be said that news is made known to every household, and that the channels for public opinion are wide.

However, people still often ask the question: Is there freedom of speech or freedom of the press in the mainland today? We should analyze and discuss this question starting from the particular national condition and the specific historical social condition of China; we can probably not judge it by the criteria of the Western democratic countries. As everyone knows, in all countries in which the communist party is in power, all newspapers and magazines, without exception, are subjected to the leadership of the party, and they are all, directly or indirectly, appendages to some party or government organ or enterprise. The principle of the party spirit of newspapers should come first, while the editors and reporters are all cadres of the party and state. Therefore, whether a newspaper is run well, and whether it has freedom of speech, depends on whether it correctly interprets the party's line, principles, and policies, and its fate is in the hands of the officials in charge of journalism, who have real power over the press. Hu Jiwei, the former director of RENMIN RIBAO, who holds a different view on the thesis that the party's paper must adhere to the party spirit, has made the following analysis:

-- Between 1949 and the eve of the anti-rightist campaign in 1957, the paper became a powerful instrument of public opinion for the party, one which enjoyed very high prestige and which led to social prosperity, because the party's line, principles, and policies were basically correct. During this period, the person entrusted by the party Central Committee to be in charge of the leadership of the paper was also correct.

-- Between the anti-rightist campaign and the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, the party committed comparatively grave mistakes on several major issues, and the paper played a rather bad role by adding fuel to the flames; as a result, people did not quite believe what was said in the paper.

-- During the 10 years of internal disorder, the party paper became factionalist; tabloids copied larger newspapers, and the latter copied "Liang Xiao" [pseudonym of writers supporting line of "gang of four"] while the paper became a weapon for Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Zhang Chuanqiao, Yao Wenyuan, and Wang Hongwen to usurp the party and power and to suppress the people, causing great disasters.

-- In the 2 years after the fall of the "gang of four," the paper was still under the control of the "two whatevers" school, and it was very difficult to eliminate the pernicious influence of "leftism." After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, order was brought out of chaos, and there was a great change in the party's leadership style. Only then did the paper begin to have some vitality, and dare to talk about democracy and freedom.

Should Newspapers Only Be Means of Propaganda?

Hu Jiwei's historical analysis was also a summation of the experiences and lessons in the CPC's running of newspapers over the past 3 decades, and we can come to the following conclusions:

1. Whether or not a newspaper is run well is determined entirely by the correctness of the party leadership; newspapers can only be means of propaganda for the party's line, principles, and policies, and they can only be subject to the will of the leading members of the party, and cannot bring into play their role of supervising the party on behalf of the people to prevent the party from making mistakes.

2. As the leading members of the party will inevitably commit mistakes, and have continually committed grave mistakes (there were at least four occasions between 1949 and 1979, and the last mistake went to extremes and lasted for a decade), how can we ensure that newspapers will refrain from doing things unfavorable to the people under the absolute control of the leading members of the party? And how can we ensure that the citizen enjoys freedom of speech as stipulated in the Constitution?

3. With regard to party leadership, if it is to avoid repeating such grave mistakes as the anti-rightist campaign, the Great Leap Forward, the struggle against rightist opportunism, and the Cultural Revolution, and to avoid the reemergence of such dishonorable periods, the most effective way will be to place the party under the supervision of all the citizens in a down-to-earth way, to admit with all sincerity that the people are masters of the country, to listen to the opinions of the people, and to serve the people. And the best method of supervision is to widen the channels for speech through the newspapers, and to make newspapers a powerful means of supervising the party and the government and of serving the people, and they should not remain simply the party's means of propaganda.

The Three Speeches of Hu Jiwei Delivered at the Party School

There is really nothing new in this set of theories. During the rectification campaign personally initiated by Mao Zedong 27 years ago, the personages of the press, both inside and outside the party, put forth the question of improving the party's leadership of the press, in hopes of relaxing freedom of speech in answer to Mao's call to "say all one knows and say it without reserve."

During the discussions at that time, the sensitive question of party spirit and the popular nature of newspapers was not touched upon; however, the faint voice for freedom of the press in the end brought about a disaster, when the whole thing started with party rectification and ended with the anti-rightist campaign.

In the ordinary course of events, a considerable number of people of insight, who were under attack and who met with disasters, including some officials in charge of the press now restored to their former positions, have personal experience of blood and tears, and they should have a better understanding of the above-mentioned theory, particularly now in the new period when the correct line of Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang is being implemented. But this is not entirely the case, and we can cite the following examples:

1. In reference to the incident of the removal of Hu Jiwei and Wang Ruoshui from office, which took place in 1984 and became a focus of attention, we have found, probing into its remote cause, that it has something to do with their series of speeches and ideas since 1979, the most important of which were the three long speeches Hu Jiwei delivered at the CPC advanced party school in September 1979. He revealed systematically the inside story and root causes of how newspapers had become factories of modern superstition, bibles of parochial arrogance, and of labels; discussed in an overall way several important theoretical questions concerning the struggle against the "two whatevers" school; and put forward an incisive thesis on party spirit and the popular nature of the press. Boldly he posed the most acute question: "Which is greater, the party or the people?" and resolutely advocated the unification of party spirit and the popular nature of newspapers and the idea that without that popular nature there would be no party spirit.

These speeches by Hu Jiwei certainly met with the curses of the "two whatevers" school, who were still in power at that time, and with the resentment of the conservatives (also called the restored school), who are still in power up to the present. In ill winds such as "eliminating spiritual pollution," Hu Jiwei and his followers would certainly be the first to bear the brunt. Although he was not discharged from his post and prosecuted (under the protection of the mainstays of the pragmatic school), he had to leave RENMIN RIBAO, where he had worked for 36 years, in sorrow.

The Press Law Fails To Come Out After Many Appeals

2. After the "elimination of spiritual pollution" was brought to an end in 1984, discussion of the press law began. The decision to draw up a press law was made only after many appeals by many delegates to the NPC and CPPCC; but once the work entered the phase of preparations for its drafting, many veteran "leftists" created difficulties and even denounced the whole thing. For example, some people said: "Ours is the party's journalists undertaking, and it is under the direct leadership of the party. It will be quite sufficient to handle affairs according to the party's principles, policies, and instructions; what's the need for a press law?" Others said: "When a press law has been drawn up, should we handle affairs according to the party's leadership or the press law?" When many people of the press advocated the idea that "reporters should be responsible to the facts, while the press should be responsible to the law," some people spearheaded their criticism against it by saying "Why should the press be responsible to the law only? Will it not be responsible to the party and the people!" Still others tried to scare people with unwarranted charges, saying "With the establishment of socialist power, the people naturally enjoy full freedom of speech and freedom of the press." "Why should you stress so-called freedom of speech; aren't you people demanding freedom from the party?"

In late January, Hu Jiwei, who is in charge of drafting the press law, arrived in Shenzhen, and, through RENMIN RIBAO reporters stationed in Hong Kong, he has invited personages of the Hong Kong press circles to Shenzhen to collect their suggestions concerning the drafting of the Chinese press law. It is hoped that Hu Jiwei's recent trip to the south will be helpful.

Hu Yaobang Clarifies Three Debated Issues

Thus, we can see that Deng Xiaoping's statement "reform is revolution" has a profound meaning. The reality is: Complex contention and struggle have gone on openly or in secret everywhere between various forces -- for and against reform, trailblazing and sticking to old conventions, opening to the world and remaining complacent and conservative. The struggles are all the more conspicuous in the important fields closely connected with ideology, such as literature and art and journalism.

Here, we cannot but give our attention to the new trends from Beijing:

It is learned that the CPC Secretariat, headed by Hu Yaobang, held a very important meeting concerning the convening of the conference of the writers' association on 20 December 1984, and made a serious examination of the existing problems in the literature and art and theoretical circles. The meeting decided to thoroughly correct the malpractices of the party in its inappropriate leadership in the literature and art undertaking, namely, too much interference, too many labels, an excess of administrative orders, and to many laymen in the leadership, which had resulted in all the abnormal phenomena in the relations between literature and art workers. The meeting also clarified three issues, namely: The question of "eliminating spiritual pollution" had created a tense atmosphere lasting more than 3 weeks, and its influence was very bad. The campaign had been promptly brought to an end, and should not be repeated in the future. The proposal for fighting "bourgeois liberalization" was inappropriate; for what we oppose are only decadent ideas of capitalism and the pernicious influences of feudalism, and we do not oppose freedom, let alone arbitrarily labeling those people who demand freedom. Regarding the arrangement of personnel of democratic parties and mass organizations, the CPC should not run things all by itself without consulting others, and they should select their own personnel.

People noticed that right after the meeting of the Central Secretariat, Hu Yaobang, Hu Qili, Xi Zhongxun, BoYibo, and Qiao Shi personally attended the opening ceremony of the conference of the writers' association; however, the chief responsible person of the Propaganda Department under the CPC Central Committee did not attend the ceremony, and the authoritative theorist might have been absent on business. The recent conference was successful and has made a breakthrough. For example, for the first time it proposed freedom of creation, and reversed the verdict on scare literature, which has served as the vanguard for the new literature movement; while a number of writers who were once regarded as "problem people," such as Liu Binyan and Bai Hua, were elected to the leadership of the writers' association. All this is by no means accidental. Therefore, people say, no one can stop the coming of spring, and the flowers are bent on blooming. Friends of the press and media circles are all happy about it.

Finally, it is our hope that Hu Jiwei, the newly elected chairman of the All-China Federation of Journalists' will live up to our expectations.

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